ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,655—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7,551	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	K. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 9 and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klansberner	6560	29th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5985	29th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4469	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,469	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay 25th August, 1902

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doo. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 990 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902.

Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (N. Shed Prince's Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 5th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

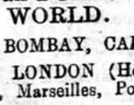
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FEVERS ! MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles ...	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 5-45 P.M. A full attendance is requested.

W. C. CAREY,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 1st September, 1902.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th September 1902, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of the Hon'ble SIR. WILLIAM GREAVES, who has obtained 4 months' leave from 23rd August, 1902.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Decree dated the 14th day of August, 1902, and made in the High Court, Suit No. 755 of 1901, wherein one NARSINHA JAGONNATH is the Plaintiff and NARAYEN DAJI and others are the Defendants, the said NARSINHA JAGONNATH, NARAYEN DAJI JOSHI, YEMNABAI, widow of GOPAL DAJI JOSHI and JANARDHAN GOPAL, who claim to be the present heirs and legal representatives of the late PANDORANG VISHWANATH JOSHI, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property lately belonging to the said Pandorang Vishwanath Joshi.

Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 11, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 147 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Third Fofulwady Lane, Bhuleshwar Road, within the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 278, New No. 1928, Old Survey No. 54, New Survey No. 566, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2254, Street No. 13, and bounded on the East by the property of Tapidas Tribhowandas, on the West by the property of Jamnadas Lallubhai, on the South by the second Fofulwady Lane, and on the North by the third Fofulwady Lane, and which said premises have been and are now in the occupation of the heirs of Pandorang Vishwanath Joshi, deceased.—Dated at this 2nd day of September 1902.

WADIA & GHANDY
Purchaser's Solicitors.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 3 P. M. on TUESDAY, 30th September, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre gauge sections of the Company's system for the year 1903, commencing from the 1st January next or for two years commencing from that date.

2. Firms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office Ajmere.

Form No: 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 2 Do. Do. Ajmere Do.
Do. do. 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 4 Do. Do. for Ajmere, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 5 Waste cotton, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 6 Do Do Ajmere delivery.
Do. do. 7 Cocoanut Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 8 Leather Goods, Ajmere delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc.;' and a deposit of Rs. 1000 (One thousand,) must accompany all or any of the 8 Tenders without which no tender will be considered.

5. If Government paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & Co.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

COMPRISING

THE G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL—CAST IRON SELF ACTING VALVES FOR LATRINES, SHORT LENGTHS OF RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP AXLES, WHEELS AND TYRES, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September 1902, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's General Storekeepers at Parel, the Acting Asstt. Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th August 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1902 at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m., on the 22nd October 1902.

Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Calcutta, the 28th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 429 of 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE GHEEWALLA ..... Plaintiff

VERSUS

ZIBOON NISSA KHANOOM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1902, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant respectively to and in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 4570, A-4570, A-4703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 4, New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-4703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Mahomedan Mosque.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in 14 Kamatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 78, New No. 16038, New Survey No. 4-6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards South by the 14 Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonji Edalji Bharoocha, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, of which one piece or portion admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old Nos. 3162, 3163, 3165 and 3172, New No, 10035, Old Survey No. 4570 to 4572 4586, New Survey No. 2-6438, another piece admeasuring three hundred and ninety square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under Old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 10033, Old Survey No. 4561, 4562, New Survey No. 4-6438, and a third piece or portion admeasuring two hundred square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old Nos. 4980 4981, New No. 11191, New Survey Nos 4636, 4737, New Survey No. 2-6438, and the fourth of which said piece or portion of land admeasuring One Square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard, as assessed under Old No. 4762, New No. 11133, Old Survey No. 4291, New Survey No. 2-6438 and all which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, or towards the East by a passage and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises built and standing on the said several pieces or parcels, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 713, 713 to 715, 2216, 2220, 2221, 222 and 2223, and Street Nos. 68 184, 183, 188; 1, 2, 3

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and PUGOE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1902

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 59, new No. 15391, and new Survey No. 1-8167, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshaw and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Bengji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman, Street, and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 625, Collector's new No. 2206, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No. 1602, together with the several messuages, tenements, chawls, building and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1233, and Street Nos. 61-63, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241, and Street Nos. 83-85, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427, and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No, 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1248, and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1235, and Street No. 49 Ward No, 1236, and Street Nos. 51 to 54, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1238, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.

6 Municipal Tansa Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five piece of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

20 Shares of the Bank of Bombay.

17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal.

6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.

1 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.

4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited,

3 Shares of the Peeroo Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.

8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited,

3 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited,

11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.

14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.

4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.

12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.

50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited.

1 Shares of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Bedham Pills and Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited,

5 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, A. Sardar Gani, Hamman Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES of unrivalled strength and durability. Brilliant Light, Fit all Burners.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, New Building, near Crawford Market.

LAWSON & CO.'S G. SPECIFIC CURES without injection where Cubebs and Sandal Oil fails. Price Rs. 4.—HOMI BROTHERS, Opticians, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

IT is always best to get the best. We sell nothing but the best. Inferior things are sold a trifle cheaper than ours, and unless they are sold cheaper they can't be sold. The difference is eaten away in cost of repairs. —SINGER Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR CAMP USE.—Special "Durbar" Green Waterproof Canvas Combined Holdall and Valise, indispensable for Camp, length 6ft. 6 by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8 and 7ft. 6 by 3ft. wide, Rs 24-8.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DREN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUNRO & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini

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W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intons, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrions, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from Parr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, the remainder of a consignment of woollen and cotton goods, just landed ex s.s. Caledonia, consisting of:—

All wool super black and blue venetian, jubilee and cord coatings, fancy suiting flannels, white tennis serge, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whip, cord and vecuna coatings, coloured home-spuns, fancy stripe and check suiting, worsteds, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black diagonal superfine cloth, white and black silk mixed lustres, dark blue twill and military serge, Gymkhana flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MAJOLICA AND JAPANESE WARE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Dilmar and Co.'s Show Room, the following consisting of Musical and plain toys, dolls, lady's companions, albums, dressing cases, glassware, plated ware, majolica, jardiniers and flower vases, Japanese jars, flower vases, screens, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF A VICTORIA, HORSE AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m.—

1 Victoria, grey horse and harness, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DOOBASH.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

11 packages photographic chemicals, landed sea water damaged ex s.s. "Weissenfels," consisting of hydrokinone, iron sulphate, ammonium sulphocyanide, rodinal, mattolein chloride of gold yellow, agfa intensifier, pyrogallic acid, imagen sulphite, agfa reducer, amidol, eikonogen, metol in tablets, sodium sulphite, sodium carbonate, toning and fixing salt neat, uranonide chips, acid citric, cereal, ammonium bromide, potassium bromide, agfa negative varnish, hyposulphite sodium, potassium oxalate neutr, sodium acetate, sodium bicarbonate, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 2 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN PEERBHOY DHARAMSEY STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Coberdas Gopaljee, the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Khatizabai, administratrix of the property and credits of Abdool Rahim Hajee Ahmed, the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1902, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned property, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of July, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, and hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-two and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 287, new No. 7553, old Survey No. 4621, new Survey No. 4624 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 5 and 7 and now under C Ward No. 3010, and Street Nos. 24 and 30, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Hoosein Dadoobhoy, on the west by the house of Borah Ebrahim Ashoor, on the north by the aforesaid passage, and on the south by the Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Attorney for the abovenamed mortgagee, at his office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and Mr Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, the Administratrix and Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate and effects of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and from the said Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, in her own right, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses and all structures standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6502 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D Ward Nos. 15 to 18(3), 1613 to 1617 and 2 and Street Nos. 107 and bearing Collector's old No. 110 new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 7410 and bounded as follows:—That is on the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north by the property of Nosserwanjee Shapoorjee Parakh, and on the south by Anjra's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditons of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansuklal Jamsetjee and Hiralal Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kand
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4thinstant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of A. Essaji and Co.

14 bales Cashmere cloth, No. 830, 24 yards, each bale of 60 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DON TAD 2ND ROW.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executor of the late Mr. Abdoola Hajee Dawood, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Meeya Hajee Cassam Moosaje Nakhoda, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to the Church of N. Sra. de Esperance, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Old Town, without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Don Tad Second Row, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by the house belonging to Abdul Rejak Bangalee, on or towards the south by the house belonging to Syed Fazuludin, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Don Tad Second Row, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2741 and Street Nos. 522 and 524 Jakaria Masjid Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Meeya Hajee Kassum Mussaji Nakhoda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau with a bay Arab horse and harness.

1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.

1 powerful brave Arab, 14-1 hands, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.

1 handsome fast bay waler, 15 hands, 6 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

The first sale will commence on TUESDAY the 16th and WEDNESDAY the 17th instant fat 1 P.M. each day.

Under instructions from The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., the mortgagees in possession of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co.'s assets and effects, Messrs BENNETT AND Co., will on the above mentioned days and time sell by Public Auction at 25, Esplanade Road opposite the Clock Tower, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., and personal effects of Mr. S. J. Tellery consisting of new and antique shawls, Mirzapore and Amritsar rugs, Delhi, Agra, Madras and Ludhiana embroidery, Rampore chudders Catch silk and cotton, Punjab and other phulkaries, Bokhara soojni, Kinkhab and kora silk, Assam and other silks, wax and cotton prints, Cashmere copperware, Moradabad, Jeypore, Benares, Poona and miscellaneous brass ware, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES situated at Chunam Kiln Road or First Don Tad Road or Attari Moholla, and Mirza Alli Mahomed Khan Street or Old Nagpada.

Under instructions from Haji Esmail Haji Allana Esq., the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of November, 1901, and made between Essa Jacob Haji Jamal of the one part and Haji Esmail Haji Allana of the other part, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on SATURDAY, the 20th day of September, 1902, at 4 p.m., the property hereunder described on account and risk of the mortgagor and those claiming under him.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Chunam Kiln Road or First Don Tad Road or Attarwada, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under respective Nos. 197 and 198, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows according to the indenture or conveyance dated the 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made between Pallonji Framji Doobash of the first part, Memon Aba Ebrahim of the second part and Memon Jacob Jamal of the third part, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Aba Mothe Ghaswalla, on or towards the west by the house of Hajee Joosub Saheb Dins, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Chunam Kiln Road, and on or towards the south by a Government passage for Halalkhores

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada commonly called Attari Mohalla Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos 193 and 194, but now under No 3182-21 and 23, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows according to an indenture of conveyance bearing date the eighteenth day of June One Thousand and nine hundred and made between Nusserwanji Muncherji Cama of the one part, and Essa Jacob Haji Jamal of the other part, that is to say on or towards the East by the house now or lately belonging to Abdul Latiff Cummoo, on or towards the west by the house now or lately belonging to Momon Jacob Jamal, on or towards the north by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada aforesaid, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

Together with all the buildings on the said pieces of land comprised in the lease in before firstly and secondly described parcels which have been lately partly pulled down and partly repaired, rebuilt and additions have been done by the borrower Essa Jacob Haji Jamal and new buildings have been erected on the site of the said pieces of land which now admeasures in the aggregate two hundred and eighty-two and four-ninths of square yards, and the same are now assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward Nos. 3161, 3162, and Street Nos. 15-19 and 21-23 and are situate in Chunam Kiln 2nd Lane or First Don Tar Road or Atterwada with at the Fort of Bombay, and Mirza Ally Mahomed Khan Street or old Nagpada commonly called Attari Molla, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are now bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the house of Bai Rahimatbai, widow of Haji Hasan Vydnia, on or towards the west by the house of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool Nurani, on or towards the north by Chunam Kun Street, on or towards the south by a gully and which said land messuage hereditaments and premises have been and are now in the possession of the said borrower Essa Jacob Haji Jamal and are unoccupied by any tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Framji and Kinshaw, Oriental Buildings or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ICE MACHINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

An ice machine with boiler and engine without pipes.

The above machine can be seen in working order till Saturday the 6th inst.

Purchaser will have to pay custom duty, etc., and clear away the machine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd September 1902.

TANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-4 ex	=	— 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	=	plus 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	—1
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 7 1-6	=	-1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 1-8	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-8	=	unchanged
Do. New York	closed.	=	,,
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·18	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 3-4	=	—plus 1-4
Exchange on New York	closed.	=	,,
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
,, Short London Bills	2 7-8 ,,	=	
,, Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 ,,	=	
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 ,,	=	
6 Do. Do.	3 5-8 ,,	=	
Interest, day to day loans	2 5-8 ,,	=	
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-4 ,,	=	

White Karachi wheat 28 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spec 5 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 5.0. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·30 plus 4	4·31 plus 4	4·31 plus 4	4·29 plus 4
Jan.-Feb. 4·28 plus 4	Feb.-Mar. 4·26 plus 4	Mar.-Apl. 4·27 plus 3	Apl.-May. 4·27 plus 3

In New York—Closed.

Shipping Arrivals—"Okinfels."

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 1st September 1902 :—

Cotton	822 bales.
Wheat	1,517 cwts.
Linseed	2,708 ,,
Rapeseed	nil
Gingellyseed	471 ,,
Poppyseed	1,023 ,,
Groundnuts	95 ,,
Castorseed	4,034 ,,
Rice	183 ,,
Myrabollams	1,635 ,,
Cottonseed	10,585 ,,

Imports of treasure.—

Silver Bullion Rs. 780,403 ex s s Ballaart from San Francisco.

Gold Bullion ,, 151,456 do. do. Melbourne.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-2
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Go'd Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-9 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10 ,,
Bombay ,, ,,	23-12 ,,
English Sovereigns	15-2
Dragons	15-0
Silver 17 Betterness	64-10
Do 17 1-2	64-12

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129 1-2
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	171 1-2
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.

Cash	98-7
1st Settlement	98-4

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February			3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	30th June	4 do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	2,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·29 — 1	4·33 — 1	4·30 — 1	4·28 — 1

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·28 — 1	4·27 — 1	4·26 — 1	4·26 — 1

COTTON.—The market is quiet with free sellers of new crops and but little business passing. In spot cotton also, transactions reported are on a very limited scale. The following are sellers quotations for forward delivery.

	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	165	...	Jany
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	175	...	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	176	...	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.G.)	...	175	...	do.
Damangaum, Poolgaum. Akola } Khamgaum Karanja }	189 Fair staple ...	185	...	do.
Broach	...	...	211	March.

SEEDS.—The seeds market is again closed on account of a native holiday.

Shares.—Market steady

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1275
Maneckji Petit Mills	,,	1735
Colaba Land and Mill	,,	387 1-2
China Mills	,,	490
Sassoon Cotton Mills	,,	630
Swadeshi Mills	,,	600
Kohinoor Mills	,,	292 1-2
New Mofussil Co.	,,	403 1-2
New Berar Press	,,	567 1-2
Telephone Co	,,	25 3-4

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT 1st.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 9-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-4 ex
3 per cent Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	24 1-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool 14th Aug. :—Since we wrote you on 8th inst, the market has been very quiet. Speculators have turned away from the article for the moment, and spinners too, the only operators being the jobbers, who work for a point here and there, and who are at present trying to stiffen up prices for near months. Their action is reflected in the new crop positions, which reluctantly follow the advance. Those who are making strenuous efforts to keep prices up, allege that the hot and dry weather in Texas will hurt to plant. That seems strange to us, seeing that Texas has had more moisture than usual this season; on this subject we read in Neill's circular of 8th inst, that since 30th April that State has had 12·90 inches of rain, which is much in excess of last year. But our friends will remember that in 1900-1 the Texas crop was 3,800,000, an enormous figure. During that season, the rainfall was very similar to the present one. The May rainfall was the same in both seasons, in June it was 1·70 in. against 2·10 this season, and July 4·90 in. against 6·30 this season. In both seasons, therefore, there were light rains in June and heavy rains in July; and if in the former season Texas produced a very large crop, there is no reason to suppose the same should not take place this season. Crop news are most uniformly favourable; the Orleans mail just to hand, only confirms this. We hear further, that industry over there is in a less favourable condition. American spinners received some orders from China lately, but noting since then, and the utter stagnation continues. In England the position of trade is perhaps even worse. Reports from India say that there is insufficient rain, that the monsoon has not been very favourable, and that the demand for cotton goods is very limited. On every hand, the position seems discouraging, and the only ray of sunshine is that, the crop news being so excellent, we have every reason to believe in a large yield, and lower prices (at the commencement of the season. Only a fortnight more of critical weather in the South, and we shall be able to fix a basis for the future. The majority of the members of our market are at present on their holidays, and no doubt activity will revive on their return. And we steadfastly believe this activity will be in the direction of declining prices. Options: J. F. single 11, double 22 points. M. A. single 13, double 25 points.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES
60 & 62, QUEEN'S RD., DALSTON, LONDON, N.E.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WINCHESTER—August 18, at Nazira, the wife of George C Winchester, M B C M, Medical Officer, Assam Company, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 0-3a. Low water, 5-31, m., 5-59a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Safari left the docks on Monday, and the s s Kirkiee, the s s Mozaffari and the s s Aarvak, left the docks yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Dumra entered the docks yesterday and the s s Dwarka, and the s s Boddlewell left the docks yesterday.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August was 5148; the daily average 166, new admissons 1074. Parsis 631 Hindus 2743 Mahomedans 1205 Christians 409. Thirty two children were vaccinated this month.

DEATH OF Mr. H. C. TYEBJI, B. A.—The death took place on Wednesday last at Hyderabad of Mr. Hyder Cumruddin Tyebji B. A., son of the late Mr. Cumruddin Tyebji, solicitor, and nephew of Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyebji. The deceased was a Tehsildar in the Nizam's service and was very popular with all classes. He had been suffering for some time from kidney disease, but the immediate cause of his death was a sudden stoppage of the heart, consequent on a fall. He received his education at the Elphinstone College where he was a favourite pupil of the late Mirza Hairat. He was a good but an unassuming Persian scholar, and took delight in imparting to his friends his enthusiasm for Persian poetical literature. His death has caused a deep and abiding sorrow among his relations and all who had the pleasure of his acquintance. He was 42 years of age.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month of August 1902, the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3 396. The average daily attendance was 110. The number of new admissions was 931, classified as follows :—

Castes,	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	33	7	16	56
Vanias	71	17	24	112
Brahmins	101	17	30	148
Lohanas	12	9	19	40
Other Castes	378	62	135	575
Total	595	112	224	931

THE BENE-ISRAEL MUTUAL PROVIDENT FUND.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Fund was held in the hall of Mr. Dandee Duming Nakhwa, No. 43 Kollwada, on Sunday evening when the Directors, Members, and donors were present. Mr. Abraham Solomon Chicholkar was voted to the chair. Mr. Samson Samuel, Secretary, then read David's Psalm 91. The Secretary called upon Mr. Isaac Shalome to read the report to the meeting on his behalf. The accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs. Abraham S. Solomon and Samuel Reuben. The report was unanimously adopted. The Balance Sheet showed Rs. 815-14-3 to the credit of the Society. Messrs. S. Ezekiel and Jacob Benjamin were unanimously re-elected as directors. In the list of the donors the name of Subedar Major Sardar Bhadur Samuel Isaac Devekar is found, who contributes Rs. 12 per annum. The chairman impressed upon the audience the necessity of the Sabha, and urged that it was the duty of every Bene-Israel to contribute towards the object of the Society.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. S. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Abdul Rehman, alias Balla Bhulla, with committing thefts at two separate places early ye-terday morning. Purshotam Ganesh, on returning from a theatre, took shelter in the verandah of the Municipal building on Monday night and fell asleep. When he woke up at about 4-30 a.m. yesterday morning, he found his property consisting of some brass pots and wearing apparel valued at Rs. 23-8 which was lying alongside of him missing. With the property accused went into the "Times of India" building which is under construction closely, and from the box of the Ramoshi, Budram Doorga, who was on watch there, stole a spirit level and a measure tape valued at Rs. 10 the property of Messrs. Mastand and Seby, the building contractors. Bad am Doorga said that he saw the accused running away with the level and the taps and chased him. With the help of some other men he arrested the accused at about 4 a. m. yesterday, and detained him till the arrival of his master at 7 o'clock. The police were then informed and the accused handed over to them. Mr. Brewin said that the accused had many previous convictions against him. He was a notorious thief and is was he who, in 1899, committed a series of thefts extending over about three months in the bungalows of the Europeans residing in the Marine Lines. He was eventually arrested and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a half; since then he had twice been in jail under different names. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge. His Worship told Badrum Doorga that he had no right to detain the accused so long in the morning. He ought to have handed him over to the police as soon as he caught him.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khera Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	4	4	98
Total plague deaths to date	119,915	99,247	
Same date last year	10	36	153

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 675 as against 671 during the previous week. Of the total number 42 died of plague which showed an increase of seven over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 837 which included 203 deaths from plague.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday.

The trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury.

A HINDU BOY KIDNAPPED FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

Hussan Ahmed was charged with kidnapping a boy named Lulloo, aged about six years, from the guardianship of his father, Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai appeared to prosecute. The evidence showed that on the 7th July the accused while passing along a thoroughfare in the native town picked up the boy, who was wearing several articles of jewellery, and commenced carrying him away, the suggestion of the prosecution being that he afterwards intended to rob him of the ornaments. A policeman seeing that the accused, a Mahomedan, was carrying a Hindu boy, questioned the former, and not receiving satisfactory replies effected his arrest. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CLEVER ROGUE.

Balla "alias" Reuben Benjamin was charged with stealing Rs. 3-2, belonging to one Tribhowan Bhanji. The case for the prosecution was that on the 10th July, the complainant was sitting in his shop in Gujri Bazaar, when the accused came up, and showing a two-anna piece, said he would pay him two annas and three pies if he would give him a similar coin. The complainant opened his drawer and began to search for such a coin. The accused then put his hand into the drawer, took out a handful of cash and ran away. The complainant pursued him. The accused ran into a gully and threw away the money. He was subsequently arrested by a Purdesi. On searching him a two anna piece and a false half-pice were found on him. The accused stated that the charge against him was a false one and was got up owing to an altercation that had taken place between him and the complainant. After some consultation the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

A CHILD WIDOW KIDNAPPED.

Kasturchand Vasuji, a Marwari, was charged with kidnapping Tulsibai, a minor Hindu girl, from the custody of her mother-in-law. Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused.

Mr. Weldon, in opening the case, stated that the girl Tulsibhai, who was a child-widow, lived with one Astoo, her mother-in-law, in Telly Gully. Astoo kept a boarding-house, where the accused was a boarder. On the evening of the 13th July, Tulsibai and the accused were missed from the house, and the girl was brought back by the police on the following night. The girl, it was alleged, was a minor, being under sixteen years of age.

Astoo stated in her evidence that Tulsi was thirteen years old when she married her son. She was now fifteen years of age.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, the witness said that according to a custom prevailing among the Marwaris the girls did not marry at an age under fourteen. Her son died about three years ago.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said in his opinion the girl Tulsi was thirteen years old. At the most she could not be over fourteen.

Some further evidence having been recorded, the Sessions were adjourned till this (Wednesday) morning.

ANOTHER FORGERY CASE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Thurdas Shivji charged Jetha Visram, Ratansy Virji, Jeram Hansraj, Canji Ramji, Gangji Jetha, and Govind Visram, the first with having forged the will of one Gopal Visram and attempting to pass it as a genuine document, and the rest with abetment of the forgery, and perjury. Mr. Payne, solicitor, of Messrs. Pyne, Gilbert, Savani, and Moos appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Ardeshir Unwalla, solicitor, with Mr. Wellinker, pleader, for the first and the sixth accused; Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleader, for the second accused, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, for the third and the fourth accused.

Mr. Payne said that the complainant had placed himself in communication with the Public Prosecutor with a view to the latter undertaking this prosecution. Mr. Nicholson had not given a definite reply but had proposed that the prosecution should move for a postponement to enable him to take up the case. It was no doubt a very heavy case and the costs of the litigation had already been very heavy. His (Mr. Payne's) client thought that if the prosecution continued he would be brought to ruin. If his Worship was of opinion that the case was true, then it was a very serious one indeed. It was one in which the accused were charged with attempting to defraud a young widow lady. The case had already been thrashed out in the High Court, so that his Worship would see that this was no "mala fide" prosecution. The prosecution had made out the case in one court, and the Chief Justice of that court had said the case had not to be dropped. It was for his Worship to say whether for the lack of funds on the part of the complainant the accused were to escape from justice. He did not contend for one moment that they had not shown reasonable activity in the matter, but the delay was due to his client not having means to go on with a heavy prosecution. Supposing that they were remiss in prosecuting this case, even then it was for his Worship to say after the High Court had pronounced an opinion whether a prosecution was to be dropped in a shameful case like this. He asked that the Public Prosecutor should be given an opportunity of deciding whether he would go on with the case or not. What they asked was whether the ends of justice were to be served?

Mr. Unwalla for his clients said that this prosecution was not made in the interest of public justice but that the delay was for the purpose of extorting money from his clients, especially the sixth accused who was a man in affluent circumstances. He opposed the application for an adjournment and asked that the accused be discharged.

Mr. Payne in reply argued against Mr. Unwalla's contentions and said that it would involve much trouble and labour if the trial had to proceed "de novo."

The Magistrate said that the Public Prosecutor had not refused to take up the case, but had reason to be satisfied that it was not a "mala fide" prosecution. If it was such he could have washed his hands of the case. The Public Prosecutor should be given reasonable time to make his inquiries. If the Court discharged the accused it would be frustrating the Public Prosecutor's efforts to make inquiries. He adjourned the case to the afternoon of the 16th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Trust, Hornby Road Fort. Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding. There were present General Sir. James Will cocks, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. F. Macrae, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Major Meyer, Mr. J. Fairclough Mr W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Colonel H. D. Olivier.

BOARD'S NEW OFFICES.

The Board executed agreement with Messrs Goolamali Jewajee Pachmorewalla and Co. for the work of constructing the Board's new offices on plot No 19 on Esplanade Road.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL COLLECTOR.

Government resolution dated 22nd August last, appointing Mr J. McNeil, I. C. S. to be an additional Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act was recorded.

COLABA RECLAMATION.

The Board considered a proposal from Mr. J. N. Tata for taking up the whole of the Colaba Reclamation Scheme.

The matter was referred to the Reclamation Committee.

SALUTING BATTERY SITE.

A letter from Government regarding the exchange of the Saluting Battery site for the site at present occupied by the Admiral's residences in the Marine Lines was considered.

After some discussion, it was resolved to postpone the matter till the next meeting of the Trust.

After transacting some other business the meeting adjourned.

THERE is a Magistrate with some humour at Benares. A local correspondent writes :—"Visitors to the Criminal Court on the Coronation eve were agreeably surprised to find a number of persons at dinner with a grim-looking Deputy Magistrate watching them as if acting the host. The dishes and the cook, who was a native woman, however, gave rise to some doubt as to the function being a Coronation feast. It was ascertained later on that the deputy was not at all inclined to benevolence, but was trying a case in which the woman had sought the aid of the Court in binding her husband to accept her. The husband alleged as his ground for forsaking her that she had been declared an outcaste, and the deputy had gathered the brotherhood to see whether they took food cooked and served out by her."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Tuesday :—The cyclonic storm from the Bay has crossed the North Orissa Coast and is travelling in a west-north-westerly direction and is central about 100 miles to the east of Jubbulpore this morning. It is a shallow diffused depression and has given comparatively little rain. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in the Central Provinces and Guzarat. Showers have fallen in Bengal, Assam, Central India plateaus and the Deccan. Moderate rain has continued on the West Coast. Bombay has received nearly 4 inches, Rajkot 2 1-2, and Surat, Mercara, Chanda, Ranchi, Akyab, and Mergui two. The storm will probably continue the same pressure in a westerly course and give light to moderate rain in the central parts of the country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	39 19	41 75	43 39	44 39
Tuesday, 2nd Sept.	3 32	3 60	2 91	2 80
Total	42 51	45 35	46 30	47 19
Total fall to Sept. 2nd 1901.	85 75	81 18	84 67	73 12
Total fall to Sept. 2nd 1900.	64 76	67 66	67 04	64 08

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	35	19
September 2nd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	3	50
Total	39	69

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

Nagpur.—Sept. 2.—Weather cloudy.

Secunderabad.—Sept. 2.—Rainfall 48 cents.

Delhi.—Sept. 2.—Weather fine.

Bhavnagar.—Sept. 2.—Rainfall 1·31 inches. A break in the weather will be favourable to the crop. Rains reported in the districts. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·612	Calm	1	99·4	79·9	70	...	7·37	-6·27
Sirsa	29·623	ESE	1	95·3	81·6	76	...	4·77	-5·22
Delhi	29·627	ESE	3	92·7	83·0	78	...	23·05	+2·22
Agra	29·620	SE	3	96·0	82·9	80	...	18·09	-4·00
Cawnpore	29·590	NNE	4	97·4	81·6	78	0·03	10·26	-17·40
Allahabad	29·576	E	9	93·6	79·3	87	0·73	29·89	-1·21
Jhansi	29·584	NE	3	91·4	80·2	83	0·06	25·63	-4·59
Jacobabad	29·575	Calm	1	108·4	82·0	66	...	1·45	-0·99
Karachi	29·637	WSW	11	9·9	79·2	77	...	5·69	-0·18
Jeypore	29·644	ENE	3	96·7	69·0	01	9·88		-10·88
Ajmere	29·646	NE	7	89·9	80·1	83	...	10·02	-7·81
Deesa	29·611	NNE	3	94·1	81·1	86	...	6·63	-12·88
Ahmedabad	29·605	S	2	88·7	78·6	91	0·01	4·04	-12·64
Bhuj	29·628	NW	9	86·6	76·8	9	0·06	6·66	-5·14
Jamnagar	29·645	WNW	20	87·5	79·2	87	...	6·16	-13·19
Dwarka	29·638	WNW	15	82·2	76·7	91	0·02	2·80	...
Rajkot	29·635	NW	14	78·9	74·7	96	2·48	14·17	-9·08
Bhownagar	29·627	NW	12	85·0	75·8	89	1·23	11·66	+0·15
Veraval	29·646	WNW	17	80·0

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NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR,
DEHLI,
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PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Dehli, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentleman players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so, against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next, All Entries free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1902.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

LORD MONKSWELL, a former Under-Secretary of State for War, has taken up his pen on behalf of the young officer, persuaded that although on the whole there has been progress in the past few years, we are now in a backwater in the matter of military education. Lord Monkswell condemns the existing system, supports the recommendations of the Committee, which he believes will be almost wholly ignored notwithstanding Mr. Brodrick's assurances, and suggests that the main point at which failure begins is in the early specialisation of military education. Give the officer the education of an English gentleman to begin with, he urges, and you will find him well adapted to learn the art and craft of warfare. But according to the committee to which Lord Monkswell pins his faith, it is not possible for him to obtain the necessary instruction in the art and craft of warfare at Woolwich or at Sandhurst. Therefore he wishes to add the weight of his advocacy to the recommendations of the committee, which have so far been productive of no real change. A well-known Army Coach, writing during the recent debate in the House of Lords, told Lord Monkswell that the proposed reforms met with universal approval, but owing to the inertia of the War Office, things are worse than ever, that there is at present no military education or training either at Aldershot or any other station under the War Office worthy of the name, that the ordinary general education of officers is going from bad to worse and is a public scandal, and that the young officers sent to India have to be ordered to learn arithmetic under the regimental schoolmaster. If cadets were educated up to the point indicated by Lord Monkswell before entering upon their special military training, it would be a bad look-out for the professional coach, and if that gentleman and his brethren were no longer regarded as plying a legitimate trade, it would be an excellent thing in the interests of sound education. Lord Monkswell, advocating improved military instruction, does not intentionally aim at the annihilation of the coach, but, incidentally, he makes out a very strong case for their suppression. If coaches were non-existent, not only the cadet, but the young officer would perforce keep himself in touch of military subjects, would study more or less assiduously, and taken a keener interest in his work than is at present the case.

The evidence given by another army coach, was not meant to sound his own death-knell, though it indisputably shows that the influence of the coach is for evil. He told the Committee that officers who had passed a good examination for a mission, would go to him and say: "I have never looked at a military work or at the subjects since I joined the regular army. I have forgotten all the military subjects I knew on joining; no person has encouraged me to keep up my knowledge of the subjects and in fact, if I were to read or talk about reconnaissance, or field works, or strategy, or military history, the senior officers would not be pleased with me; so I fell into the groove of doing only what the others did, which generally was billiards or cards, or smoking cigarettes or reading, or talking in the mess or quarters for some hours daily, when not on parade or at the orderly room." Another instance, quoted by the same coach, referred to an officer who made over 1900 marks, and was second or third from the top of the list at the Militia competitive examination about five years ago. Wishing to pass for promotion, just before the Boer War, he went to the coach, and his excuse for doing so was "I have forgotten all the subjects which you taught me so thoroughly; I am in the old groove again, forgetting all I should retain; I wish we had a system of regular professional work: I suppose I shall have to ask your aid again later on to be crammed for the rank of major". But for the coach the "duffer" would never have got in. It is the coach who teaches things "so thoroughly" that they are forgotten directly the immediate purpose for which they were taught so thoroughly has passed. Reform Sandhurst by all means, but before Sandhurst let the would-be cadet receive what Lord Monkswell terms "the education of an English gentleman". And when he has left it, let him step into an atmosphere of militarism where it is not the groove to do nothing but smoke and play billiards and cards. If it were not that the young officer knew he could go to a coach and get crammed sufficiently to scrape through his examination, he would fall into quite a different groove from what he now does, and would never forget what he had thoroughly learned. The results of examinations of youths who have just passed through the hands of a coach are misleading, and it is ridiculous to suppose that the few weeks spent in his hands qualify the candidate for the promotion he secures.

As a remedy, the Committte urge promotion by selection for all ranks. But the Commander-in-Chief objects to it, so far as the lower ranks are concerned, and doubtless he is right, unless it be provided that selection be made upon the basis of fitness. Lord Monkswell does not think that human nature being what it is, honest selection is possible. He is not sure that promotion by selection will not spell promotion by favouritism. Mr. Brodrick told the House of Commons that social influences will never have the slightest effect on him. But, asks Lord Monkswell, can he and will he act up to his ideal, and can he be sure that his advisers will act up to it? If not, the less selection we have the better. Favouritism tampered by seniority is bad enough, but favouritism tempered by nothing at all—favouritism with a free hand—is worse. Holding these views the ex-Under Secretary suggest a compromise between the Committee and the Commander-in-Chief on the lines adopted in the Navy—"automatic promotion according to the result of examinations". As most people are aware, in the Navy officers who pass extremely well out of the Britannia and again in the examination for the rank of lieutenant, get as much as three years' seniority over their comrades at the bottom of the list, and Lord Monkswell argues that what is good for the Navy would be good for the army. It is worth trying. But more important than the method of promotion as applied to young officers is to secure for them a system of regular professional work which will make and keep them efficient. It is not every young officer who wishes to fall into a groove of idleness, nor is it every senior officer noted who would "not be pleased" with the youngster who sought to keep up his knowledge of subjects and talked of reconnaissance, or field-works, or stategy or military history. It is necessary in these days, especially with Russia once more restless on the Afghan border, France anxious to start for us from Siam, and another Boer rising prognosticated at an early date, that every soldier, every officer particularly, shall be thoroughly efficient as the system, combined with his own individual industry, can make him. Inefficient troops led by inefficient officers, will permit the enemy, whoever that enemy may be, to haul down our flag.

AN INDIAN BEST ELEVEN.

It having been definitely arranged that an eleven representative of All India should meet the Oxford University Authentics team at Delhi on January 5th, 6th, and 7th, considerable interest is being felt in cricket circles throughout the country regarding the probable composition of the India eleven. Will the eleven be thoroughly representative of Indian cricket? Will it be composed of both Europeans and natives? And what will be the system of selection? are questions which are exercising the minds of most cricketers, and to which answers should be forthcoming as quickly as possible, if unpleasantness over the selection of the team is to be avoided. The first step which will have to be taken, will be the formation of a committee of selection, which, if the merits of the leading cricketers in the different Presidencies and Provinces are to be properly gone into, should be a thoroughly representative body. The task of selecting a representative India eleven and doing justice to the merits of the numerous candidates whose claims demand looking into, will be a most difficult one, and no matter how devoted and impartial the selectors may be in their endeavours to surmount the obstacles with which their path will be plentifully bestrewed, the result of their labours is almost certain to cause a lot of heart-burning, and to raise a storm of adverse criticism. A place on the Committee will at all events prove to be no sinecure and what is likely to add to the selectors' difficulties is the big influx of first-class cricketers which will take place on the conclusion of the Home cricket season. The following among others will be returning to India after a full season spent in England.—W. Troup, H. F. and C. E. Bateman-Champain (Gloucestershire), Captain H. S. Bush (Surrey) who, lovers of the game will be pleased to learn, is coming out to join the Indian Staff Corps, Captain A. P. Douglas and Ahsan-ul-Hak (Middlesex), C. Wigram and E. L. French, and Captain G. H. Neale (M.C.C.), and probably Major R. M. Poore (Hampshire) who, rumour has it, will be returning to India to take up a Staff appointment. When to this grand array of talent is to be added the names of such players as Greig, W. M. Turner, C. T. Studd, E. B. T. Studd, J. D. Guise, Bosworth-Smith, R. D. Richmond, G. S Fowke, E. H. Bray, J. B. Wood, Captain R. H. Dewing, Ali Hasan, Jayaram, Narayana Row, Mistri, Mehta, and Baloo, some idea of the nature of the selection committee's task will be formed. However the latter body may eventually decide regarding the personnel of the team, there can be very little doubt that, if reputations go for anything, it will be the strongest that has ever taken the field in this country.

DR. SUKHIA'S TRIUMPH.

In view of the debate just concluded by the Corporation, one is tempted to frame a problem of proportion something like this: If it take a municipal body three sittings to discuss one Mahomedan lady and a stall in the market, how long will it take them to consider a whole Mahomedan army? Given the number of the army, the solution should be fairly obvious, but happily the Corporation do not deal in proportion, and the answer instead of approximating to an eternity would most probably be nearer a couple of minutes. It would be folly to discuss the merits or demerits of the "pagady" system; were we to engage in such a task, we might lay ourselves open to the indictment of making ourselves ridiculous, a charge, indeed, which the Municipal Commissioner ineffectually held out to the members of the Corporation. But it may be casually mentioned that whereas this matter affects the interests of at the very most twenty-three citizens of Bombay, there are other subjects on the agenda paper which are well worthy of careful consideration, and upon which the comfort of thousands of the city's inhabitants depend. Moreover, it is perhaps not irrelevant to point out that the pagady question was about the thirtieth item of the August agenda, and that the business for that month comprises considerably over eighty items. The second meeting in September is upon us; at this rate one can look down the vista of years and in imagination see other generations of Municipal corporators discussing this year's business. Enough has been said of waste of time. The Municipal Commissioner could not restrain a somewhat agonised allusion to it and to the cause of it. But it is not always a desire to indulge in ornate speech making which results in discussions altogether out of proportion to the importance of the subject discussed. On this occasion, undoubtedly, a capital opportunity presented itself. According to Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola's showing, injustice of a gross nature was being done to a Mahomedan widow, a lady, moreover, to whom the Corporation had every reason to be grateful. This was an opening in a thousand for an outburst of oratory and humane sentiment. But it is to be feared that on this occasion the Corporation has been "drawn", and that by none other than Dr. Sukhia. One almost feels inclined to congratulate Dr. Sukhia. His resolution was not carried, but the debate in itself was a moral victory. The Corporation who pride themselves on their indifference to such oratorical outbursts as Dr. Sukhia sometimes indulges in were drawn to the extent of two sittings and a half, notwithstanding a piece of salutary castigation by the Municipal Commissioner. After this Dr. Sukhia's critics must remain dumb.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APART from the heavy Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the cold weather session of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is not likely to be specially important. The principal measures pending are the Electricity Bill which has already been pretty completely threshed out, the Ancient Monuments Bill, foreshadowed in the Viceroy's budget speech, to facilitate the protection and repair of buildings of historical interest by the newly appointed Director of Archæology, and the Agricultural Banks Bill to bring into force the recommendations of the recent commission on this subject. It has not yet been announced, however, which of these are to be brought forward. Apart from them there are only such minor measures as the Central Provinces Sanitation Bill which was introduced this session. Considerable changes by the way are taking place amongst the official additional members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Mr. Whitworth has replaced Sir Andrew Wingate, Mr. Bolton and Mr. Smeaton retire next November, but the former is eligible for reappointment. Mr. Hardy has resigned on proceeding on furlough; Mr. Dumergue has succeeded Mr. Nicholson but is proceeding on furlough himself, so will have to be relieved. Mr. Tupper will be required in his own province after the Simla session, thus causing another vacancy. Five out of the six official seats will thus require to be refilled before the Council assembles in Calcutta, unless it be decided to leave one or more of them vacant to be filled hereafter when specialists are wanted on particular measures, six being the maximum number of officials eligible. Amongst the non-official members the only change is that caused by the vacating of his seat by Sri Ram Bahadur, whose tenure is about to expire, but who is eligible for re-election by the non-official members of the United Provinces Council who have already once elected him to represent them.

THE Hon'ble Mr. D. McIver arrived in Bombay yesterday from Karachi by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 19th July, 1902, is Rs. 2,583, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 433. The total earnings from 1st July to 19th July, 1902, are Rs. 11,235, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,774.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 19th July, 1902, is Rs. 7,416, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,316. The total earnings from 1st July to 19th July, 1902, are Rs. 24,895, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,785.

A COMMUNICATION has been forwarded by Mr. Timmappa Dewjee on behalf of the poor Mogeras of Mangalore, in South Canara, now residing in Bombay, to the Private Secretary of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay informing him of their meeting on Coronation Day when prayers were offered for the welfare of King Edward VII, and asking him to apprise the Governor of their action. The thanks of the Government have been addressed through the Hon. Mr. Edgerley to the community.

To avoid confusion with the Medical Boards which meet for the purpose of granting medical certificates, the Government of Bengal suggested, in May last, that the term "Board of Health" should be applied to the bodies constituted for the purpose of certifying to the prevalence or absence of epidemic diseases in the principal parts in India. In referring the proposal to the other maritime Local Governments, the Government of India expressed the opinion that "Port Board of Health" would be a suitable designation. The replies received show that the Governments of Madras and Bombay are in favour of the term proposed by the Government of Bengal, while the Government of Burma approves of the designation proposed by the Government of India. On reconsideration the Government of India has agreed with the majority of Local Governments concerned and desires that the designation Board of Health may be applied to the bodies in question in future.

THE new Government in Melbourne formed by the Hon. W. H. Irvine has made retrenchment one of the cardinal planks of its policy. Among numerous other economies it has decided to abolish its official mining agency in London. The results so far achieved by the agency do not, in the opinion of the Government, justify a continuance of the expenditure of £1,000 a year.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND appears to be going ahead. The Company working the phosphate deposits is now able to load steamers at the rate of about 650 tons per day, and we understand that when the additional loading appliances now in course of completion are ready, as much as 1,000 tons per day may be expected to be done. The s. s. Alagonia which loaded there recently, took 3,800 tons in six days.

MR. WHITE, the United States Ambassador to Germany, who is about to retire, is an admirer of Count Tolstoy, of whom he recently wrote a very sympathetic account. Like so many American Ambassadors, Mr. White is himself a man of letters. During his stay at Berlin he was a highly acceptable guest of the Kaiser on numerous occasions. He gave Prince Henry more than one "wrinkle" about American manners.

THE pocket typewriter is the very latest device to lessen the task of newspaper men, detectives, and any and all persons who need to take notes on any subject when the use of pencil and paper would be an inconvenience. The inventor in Eugene McClean Long, son of the late Confederate Gen. Long, of Charlottesville, Va., and a United States steel inspector. He is organising a company capitalised at 100,000dol, which will put his invention on the market in the course of a few months. It is his purpose to sell the pocket typewriters at 10dol.

A REMARKABLE story of self-sacrifice came to light at an inquest near Banbury. The clothing of a young woman named Allitt caught fire while she was cooking at a stove, and rather than alarm an invalid mother she endeavoured to put out the flames herself without raising an alarm. Subsequently smoke was seen issuing from the house, and the unfortunate young woman was discovered terribly burnt and in a dying condition. She lived only an hour after being found.

CITY OF DREADFUL TARIFFS.
HIGH PRICES ON THE RAND.

BY F. W. SPENCER.

SHADE of Oom Paul! The old man is no longer with his people, but how many of them must, like Gratiano, thank him for teaching them that phrase, "Stagger humanity!"

Let the man who returns to the Rand after a three years' absence testify about the staggering business. You begin to totter as soon as you leave train and seek a domicile. Friends say, "Hello! Back again? Got fixed? Town pretty full, and it's not easy to find rooms." Neither is it.

Before the war there was choice; now you are glad to squeeze into a tiny room in a tiny house, with comfort down below zero and tariff bulging up through the top of the tube. These are correct figures:—

	£
Month's board (single)	16
Month's board (man and wife)	26
Board (table only)	7 to 10
Unfurnished room (month)	6 to 8
Furnished room (month)	10
Meals at restaurant (month)	8 to 12

Of course, writes Mr. T. W. Spencer in the "Daily Express" one can live in a shanty for less money, but there are necessaries beyond the mere breathing of this magnificent air of the high veldt. People at home should cut out this table and paste it alongside advertisements offering berths at £25 a month in Johannesburg. The sovereign here used to be worth, say 18s. in London; nowadays it is about equal to 10s. at home.

It is the hay-time of the landlords. The end is not in sight, either. Rents are paralysing. For the house where I am writing—a one-storey building, bungalow style, with five rooms and kitchen, possibly worth 8s. a week in a London suburb—my excellent landlady pays £17 per month! and thinks herself lucky at having it cheap.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Then look at the prices of foodstuffs. In this city, whose subsoil is gold, you have no trim carts dashing up to your door every hour with milk and bread and meat and all the rest of it. The housekeeper rises with the sun, and goes to the morning market on the big square for her supplies. These are all sold by auction, mark, and to lay in a two-days' stock means standing about in a crowd for may be a couple of hours, spending money at these rates:—

Cabbages ..... (each) 1s. to 2s.
Cauliflowers ..... (each) 1s. 6d. to 3s.
Potatoes ..... (per lb.) 4d. to 6d.
Eggs (per doz.) 4s. to 6s. 6d. or 7s. 6d.
Butter (fresh) ..... (per lb.) 4s. to 5s.

Bread is 6d. to 7d. per loaf (4lbs.), and meat 10d. to 15d. per lb. Tack all these costly necessaries on to house rent; throw in the wages of a couple of native "boys" at £3 a month each; add the rates, mercifully low, and see how the married man with a family, earning even £40 a month comes out. He can't balance, and as a result he throws down the anxiety, and goes to live in a boarding-house. Married men thinking of settling in Johannesburg should ponder over these hard figures.

The skilled artisan is the man on top, among the working population. He earns up to 22s. a day, can save money. The clerk, the shopman, the "genteel" assistant, are chronically hard up.

How comes all this about? It is very simple. Johannesburg hangs on the gold mines even more than Brighton on her visitors, reading on her biscuits, or Oldham on her mills. In the past, with the industry booming and an output nearly up to half a million ounces per month, the Rand was a place to live in—money and work plentiful, prices moderate, fortune within reach of the many.

IDLE BATTERIES.

To-day many batteries are idle. Others are dropping a half or a third of their "stamps." Last month's output was 180,000 ozs. There is no place open for even the old employees, let alone the thousands who have come up since the occupation. Shopkeepers are not busy; the share market is deep in the dumps; the streets are crowded with "out of works" money is scarce, and living dear. Gaze round and you see the wisdom of the regulation that emigrants from Great Britain shall have £100 in hand or a secured billet ere they leave the old country.

Now, why is all this thus? Because the mine-owners and the natives cannot agree. The black worker underground and the white employer are at issue on the question of wages, and until they agree Johannesburg will go on being a good place to stay out of. This is the position.

Before the war the native was paid (average) £3 a month in the deep levels. Now, the mine-owners offer him 30s., and he will not come in at the price. He prefers to lie around at his kraal, and wait for warmer weather.

All along the thirty miles of reef, I am assured there should be roughly 125,000 natives at work if the mines are to yield the possible output. Just now there are the odd 25,000, and no amount of persuasion (on a 30s. basis) will bring in the 100,000.

The mine managers are at their wit's end. They have offered work in the levels to white men at 5s. a day with "scoff," but white men jib at hammer-and-drill exercise at the figure. Of the many hundreds of Imperial Light Horsemen paid off and dumped here by the authorities only a fraction have gone to the mines: the others roam the streets looking for something better—and finding it not.

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

It is a perplexing problem: when it is solved the other puzzle of a slump in stocks will be explained. Of the 125,000 native labourers spoken of, in normal times there should be a monthly loss of from 5,000 to 6,000 whose year of service is expired. Also, of course, these gaps should be filled by newcomers recruited from this Colony and the native territories. The manager who can get a couple of hundred "boys" at present pats himself on the back and wears a broad smile.

And then on top of all this come talk and rumours and serious discussion of trouble with the natives, more especially the Basutos, that splendid race of savages who dwell in a mountainous wedge thrust in between the Orange River Colony and Natal. They are in ferment because one of their headmen has been arrested on a charge of treasonably supplying the Boers with arms and ammunition, and they are talking big. Lerothodi, the paramount chief, is credited with saying that he will not permit this thing to go on. I do not believe he would go to extremes; he ever backed the British in the late war, and if he wanted to make trouble then was his chance. But his warriors are wild and unpeaceful, well armed well horsed—and their White Father, Sir Godfrey Lagden, the Administrator, is unhappily at the moment in hospital at Capetown.

Thus it comes about that men do not talk here of the war, they discuss the native for they know full well that the native is the king-pin of the game that has yet to be played both on the mine area and on the spacious veldt.

THE "Koenig Albert" had a gruesome experience about ten o'clock on the morning of the 31st July says a Straits paper. When passing near the spot where the Prinz Alexander was sunk after collision with the Ban Hin Guan the vessel sighted no less than 35 bodies, one of which appeared to be that of a European. Most of the bodies were nude, and only two were close enough to be recognised as women. A group of five seemed to be clasping hands, as though they had clung together in the vain hope of finding safety in numbers. The number of corpses was carefully counted and totalled, as we have said, 35. The sad incident caused quite a sensation.

SINCE Government have begun to provide hospital accommodation in railway trains for the Army, the railway companies of Northern India might surely do something of the same kind for the general public. A little over a year ago we ("Pioneer") pointed out the excellent arrangements for invalids provided by railway companies at Home, and suggested that if invalid carriages with bogey frames and couches swung on wire springs from the roof were provided, they would not only be a great benefit to the travelling public, but perhaps might yield a substantial profit to the railway companies. We were then told that one or two invalid carriages had just been introduced on a Madras railway; but so far we have not heard of anything of the kind in Upper India.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE QUESTION OF A PORT.

SUGGESTION OF RUSSIAN ACQUISITION REVIVED.

BOMBAY AS A FIRST-CLASS NAVAL STATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The "St. James' Gazette" denies that a Russian port in the Gulf would be a serious menace. The Russian fleet is already divided into three separate items, the co-operation of which is impossible.

A Gulf Squadron would simply be another hostage to Fortune, which would be easily provided against by predisposing that Bombay becomes, as it should, a first-class Naval Station, with Muscat as a secondary base.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

EXTENSION OF THE CRIMES ACT.

TROUBLE SPREADING.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Crimes Act has been extended to the whole of Connaught and Munster, except Kerry. The Act has also been extended to Dublin and Limerick.

CANADA AND FRANCE.

THE DIRECT STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S APPEAL.

M. Ribot, ex-Premier, presided at a Banquet given in honour of Sir W. Laurier in Paris. He advocated, in the course of his speech, improved commercial relations between the two countries. Sir W. Laurier appealed to French shipowners to bear a share of the cost of a direct service with France.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

THE LIKIN QUESTION.

The "Peking Gazette" says that the Imperial Edict should read that the likin will be abolished when all Governments have agreed to the increase in the import and export duties.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND A STRONG U. S. NAVY.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt in a speech delivered at Proctor, Vermont, said that the Monroe doctrine was a doctrine of peace, and was a doctrine to secure a chance of the United States developing peacefully on its own lines, but that the doctrine would be respected only as long as the United States had a first-class and efficient navy. The President concluded by saying: "It would be a shame to us if we assert the doctrine and, if the assertion were called in question, could show that it was only made as an idle boast, and that we were unprepared to back our words by deeds".

THE HONGKONG CONTINGENT.

Lord Minto has reviewed the Hongkong Coronation Contingent at Ottawa, together with a United States regiment of the National Guard.

THE GREAT STRIKE AT FLORENCE.

FORTY-TWO TRADES INVOLVED.

There are forty-two trades involved in the strike at Florence. The city has been occupied by 8,000 troops.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

In order to mark his sense of the good work done by the Army Service Corps in South Africa, the King has created a Colonelcy-in-Chief, and has appointed the Duke of Connaught thereto.

GREAT GALE IN ALGOA BAY.

MANY VESSELS AND LIVES LOST.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A fierce gale has been blowing in Algoa Bay. Seventeen sailing vessels, two tugs, and a number of lighters have gone ashore. Many lives have been lost.

[Algoa Bay is on the south coast of Cape Colony, 425 miles east from the Cape of Good Hope. It is the only place of shelter on the coast for vessels during the prevailing north-west gales. The usual anchorage is off Port Elizabeth.]

MONT PELEE AGAIN ACTIVE.

ANOTHER TOWN DESTROYED.

DESTRUCTIVE TIDAL WAVES.

HUNDREDS PERISH.

An English steamer has arrived at Castries from Fort de France and reports that a terrible eruption of Mont Pelee occurred at nine o'clock on Saturday evening. Refugees have reported that Morneronge has been entirely destroyed, and that Le Carbet has been swept by a tidal wave. Two hundred people have perished. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

PROSPECTIVE VISIT TO INDIA.

Reuter is informed that nothing has been definitely settled as to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to India.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

COLONIAL SECRETARY EXPLAINS.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of an interview, said that he meant that the nation would not consent to maintain a standing army of a quarter of a million, such as that required in South Africa.

CORONATION ROBES.

THEIR MAKERS AND MATERIAL SUPPLIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The Coronation robes for her Majesty were made at Agra by Ganeshi Lal; other Court dresses were made by Manick Chand and Kishen Chand; Delhi golden kinkals were supplied by Gopinath Bhagwandas of Benares.

KARACHI HARBOUR.

APPROACHES TO BE SURVEYED.

It has been decided that the Marine Survey shall undertake the examination of the approaches to Karachi harbour which are reported to have shoaled in the recent Cyclone. The work is entrusted to the marine steamer Investigator as an addition to its programme for the current season.

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 2.

Information has been received by the "Sind Gazette" that the soundings outside Karachi harbour are now exactly as stated in the charts It will be remembered that after the last great cyclone here H. M. S. Lapwing reported from four to five fathoms less than usual in certain places. Since that date several steamers, warned by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, have, when approaching Karachi, taken soundings on the bearings on which the Lapwing reported a modification, but one and all report that the depth of water exactly agrees with that shown heton charts

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Business at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will comprise the introduction by Mr. Ibbetson of a bill to further amend the Provident Fund Act of 1897; and by Sir Edmund Elles, of a bill to enable land near defence works to be kept free of buildings and other obstructions.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER PRISONERS SENT BACK.

The steamer Indian conveying 6th Dragoons, G. Battery, Royal Artillery; Royal Horse Artillery, and Essex Regiment, arrives at Madras to-day at daylight and sails for South Africa with 1,300 Boer prisoners on the evening of the 7th instant.

HORSE BREEDING IN INDIA.

APPOINTMENTS ON PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

The following Officers have been nominated by the Government of India to serve on the committees for purchasing sires for horse breeding in India during the current year:—

Bombay committee for Arabs: Colonel Beatson, Inspector General Imperial Service troops; Veterinary Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, Inspector General C. V. D.; Major Broome, Superintendent Army Remount Department; Veterinary Captain Joslen, Superintendent C. V. D., Bombay.

Madras committee for walers: Colonel Good Director Army Remount Department; Colonel Temple, commanding St. Thomas Mount; Veterinary Lieut. Col. Morgan, and Veterinary Major Gunn.

THE COST OF THE CHINA FORCE.

The expenditure connected with the China Expeditionary Force is estimated roughly as follows:—For current official year 1st April to end June £ 150,000, 1st July to 31st March £ 234,000, current expenditure and £ 270,000 non recurrent; total 654,000.

PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

A FATAL CASE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

CALCUTTA, SEPT 2.

C. White, boatswain of the steamer Dongola, lying in Calcutta, was found dead in his bed on Monday. The post-mortem examination showed that death was due to plague, and the steamer has been thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Port Health Officer.

BENGAL HIGH COURT.

LEAVE OF APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. J. E. D. Ezra applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of the two judges of the High Court, dismissing his suit against the Secretary of State and the Bank of Bengal under the Land Acquisition Act.

The Chief Justice requested the counsel to renew the application to-morrow morning.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

HAS IT BEEN A FAILURE?

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent wiring on the 31st August, says:—

The Paris correspondent of the "Observer" says that the Shah's visit to London has been practically a failure. English statesmen have shown themselves incompetent to grasp the importance of the event. Russian and German agents tried to prevent the visit.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

THE EXPENSES OF THE HOME CONTINGENT.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables:—Considerable comment has been excited by the vagueness of the statement regarding the expense of the Indian Contingent and the representatives at the Coronation. It is feared that India will not be relieved of the charges connected with the troops.

An important experiment is now being tried in England. This is a school for the holidays for London children "without books and education." The system has conferred a boon upon perplexed parents, and the children for whose special benefit it has been devised have been equally appreciative. It occurred to Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Tatton, the Warden of the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock-place, London, that holiday schools which have worked so satisfactorily in Boston' Chicago, and New York, might be tested in London where the need is exceedingly great. The hours of work are strictly limited to five per day, and the instruction is conveyed in the pleasantest form imaginable. Two hours and a half, moreover, of the total are spent in the adjoining garden, lent by the Duke of Bedford, and the novelty of classes in the open air, amid trees, plants, and flowers, has appealed to the children most powerfully.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Rain has fallen continuously since last night Poona Junior Polo Tournament is therefore postponed.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

MADRAS, SEPT. 1.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda was entertained last evening by the Guzerati community with Mr. Krishnadoss Balamukandoss, at their head. A large number of the native community was present. A programme of music and nautches was performed and thereafter a long address, dwelling on the prosperity of the community in Madras and complimenting His Highness on the progressive administration of his State was presented. His Highness replied in appreciative terms.

The Gaekwar left the same night for Tanjore, receiving a hearty welcome at Kumbakonam. He will return to Madras to-morrow when he will be entertained by Rajah Sir Ramasamy Moodelliar.

THE RETURN OF TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

WELCOME AT MADRAS.

The change in the arrangement in reference to the disembarking and entertaining of the troops arriving by the "Ionian" to-morrow will permit the public of Madras to accord them a welcome. G. Battery R. H. A. will entrain at the Beach station, and the Carabiniers will march through the town in the evening to the Central station. The harbour and shipping will be decorated. Sir George Moore, President of the Madras Municipality, with General Gilchrist will board the vessel on arrival and accord the troops a welcome on behalf of the City.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The formation of one or more sections of Mounted Rifles in connection with the Baluchistan Volunteer Corps is sanctioned by the Government of India, and the use of bicycles by unmounted men is approved, but it is ruled that no additional capitation grant for cyclists is admissible. The Corps, including cadets, is to be shortly re-armed with Lee-Metfords.

It is laid down in Army Orders that soldiers shall for the future make their own arrangements for hair cutting, and that monthly stoppages for this purpose are to be discontinued.

Veterinary Lieutenant W. F. Shore joins the Army Remount Department, vice Veterinary Major Appleton, reverting to the Army Veterinary Department.

Lieutenant G. Swan I. M. S. has been appointed medical officer of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.

Mr. R. W. Dover, Accounts Department, is recalled from England and posted to Simla on promotion.

THE DISASTER IN NEPAL.

CASUALTY LIST.

Authoritative particulars have now been received of the recent disaster in Nepal. They show that ten bridges, including the iron bridge near Chowbahar, have been washed away by the floods, caused by heavy rains, and that landslips have taken place in four villages overwhelming 54 persons and 17 cattle. The details are:—Chhagdol 18 persons, 10 cattle; Dabchowk, twelve persons, 7 cattle; Biahenkhel, Chittagong, 19 persons; Tuthepani, Thamkot, 4 persons.

In Ranibari eight persons and eleven cattle, and in Mohalladamai and Bhatgaon three cattle were killed by the collapse of buildings.

Several houses in Khatmandu have also fallen. The report adds that four Brahmin bulls were washed away while crossing the Bugmati and Bishunmati rivers.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Bolama restored.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher for Londra and Benguela (West Africa) cannot be accepted until further notice.
Line Srigon-Bangkok working badly.
Communication between Capestjan5s and Bangkok Imperfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 2nd September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey			Nil.	...	...
Teheran	2	2	16 p.m.	...	21
Suez	2	2	50 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	36	0	1
" Karachi	0	26	0	1
" Madras	0	18	0	1

It is a satisfaction to note that Mgr. J. Aelen, of the Mill Hill Fathers, London, has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of the Archbishop of Madras with the right of succession, says the "Bombay Weekly Echo". We wish in course of time all our Bishops and Archbishops will be recruited from England and America, because they will be able to command large funds for Mission work; they will exercise such powerful influence among English officials that Indian Catholics will benefit immensely. We recollect that for years the people of Malad were trying to induce the B. B. & C. I. R. authorities to build a station where now one exists, but to no purpose. Some Indian Catholic residents from the locality waited upon his Grace Dr. Porter, S. J, and laid before that sympathetic and well-beloved English prelate their want. He listened graciously, and promised to do his best. Within a week, he had seen a high Government officer at the Secretariat, and in a month more, the building of the Malad station was sanctioned. This fact speaks for itself. We as obedient Catholics will accept as our Bishop any one whom the Pope appoints, but we also feel we are doing a duty in suggesting the future appointment of English Bishops. Our reason is that non-English Bishops are practically impotent for our good before our rulers. The progress of Catholics will redound to the greater glory of the Catholic Church.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE KING'S CRUISE.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, August 16th.—The "Standard" states that the King will shortly proceed in the Royal Yacht on an extended cruise of the British coasts.

According to the same journal, His Majesty intends to visit Cork within the next four weeks and also to make a two-months' tour of those districts in Ireland of which so much has recently been heard in Parliament.

His Majesty will, it is stated, take every opportunity which the tour will afford of studying the state of the Irish peasantry.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the general feeling in Dublin regarding the King's projected visit to Ireland is one of extreme satisfaction. The prevailing conviction is that His Majesty's sojourn in the country will prove entirely successful.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne will entertain the King and Queen at their Irish seat, Derreen House, Kenmare, County Kerry.

THE OVERCROWDED TRANSPORTS.

REPORT ON THE BRITANNIC.

London, August 16th.—In response to inquiries respecting the alleged overcrowding on the New Zealand transport "Britannic," the General Officer Commanding in Natal telegraphs that there were 1,094 men aboard, and that the ship was registered to accommodate 1,084. He adds:—All the troops were medically inspected before sailing, that no invalids were allowed to embark. The medical and surgical equipment supplied consisted of medical chests, a fracture box, and extra drugs. The War Office being short of medical comforts, these were supplied by ships under naval instructions. There was a full supply aboard the "Britannic."

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT A FESTIVAL.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

London, August 16th.—A tragic occurrence is reported from Antwerp. During a torchlight procession in connection with the municipal festival, an allegorical car, representing Winter, took fire. Of five women who occupied the car, one was burned to death. The others were more or less injured.

THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

The report on the Administration of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act for the year 1901—1902 shows that there are now on the register in Bombay, the Mofussil, the Native States, and at Aden a total of 2,283 boilers, an increase on the year of 51. Of this number 1462 boilers were offered for inspection, an increase on the year of 39. The percentage of boilers thrown out was 36·5 against 36·2 in the previous year, and each Inspector had 356 boilers under his supervision. Sixteen offences were brought to light during the year. The receipts of the department were Rs. 51,064-9-4, and the expenditure Rs. 42,138-1-5 so that there was a balance for the year of Rs. 8,926-7-11.

INTERESTING TO BUILDERS.

DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, considered at the High Court, on Thursday, a reference on questions of law arising in the matter of the Municipality of Bombay against Javer Jugjivan, Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

The accused was charged before Mr. Binning, late acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with not having complied with the requisition, under Sections 308 and 309 of the Bombay Municipal Act, directing him to remove the galleries to his premises Nos. 164-166 which overhang Cavel Street, and Mr. Binning made the reference to the Court on the following two questions of law—(1) Whether Mr. Strangmans' decision in case No. 32 of 1901, wherein the accused was charged by the Municipality with having commenced to execute such work as is described in clause A—making addition to building—section 342 of the Municipal Act 3 of 1888, at the same premises without Municipal approval and contrary to the provisions of section 347 of the Act, and was acquitted on 8th July 1901, operates as an acquittal which precludes the Municipality from bringing this present charge as to the whole or any part of the said galleries? (2) Whether the decision of the last question should be governed by sections 403 (2) and 235 or by sections 403 (1) and 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code?

Mr. Justice Crowe, who delivered the judgment of the court, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said: The facts of this case appear to be as follows. The accused was desirous of adding balconies to his building situated in Caval Street, and under the provisions of section 342 of the Municipal Act, was required to give to the Commissioner a notice of his intention for the purpose of obtaining sanction. The notice originally furnished to the Municipal Commissioner contained no reference to the erection of certain balconies overhanging the street and the erection of these balconies became the subject of a reference by the accused to the Municipal Engineer, in which he hoped that no objection would be taken to their erection. The Municipal Engineer, on behalf of the Municipality did object to the erection of these balconies, and the accused, in spite of the objection raised, proceeded to erect the balconies stated. For this act he was prosecuted under section 471 for contravening the provisions of section 347 of the Municipal Act, and in course of that prosecution, he was acquitted by the magistrate. This occurred in 1901. Subsequently in 1902, on the 11th March, the Municipality, under the provision of sections 303 and 309 of the Municipal Act, called upon the accused to remove the balconies, which had been in existence at the time of the former prosecution, and the question submitted to us by the Presidency Magistrate is, whether the acquittal by the former Presidency Magistrate precludes the Municipality from bringing the present charge. Now, on this point there does not seem to be the smallest doubt, because the second offence could not have been committed until the notice to remove was served on the accused; and the notice to remove was not served on the accused until the year following that in which he was acquitted under the former charge. Therefore it seems quite clear to us that sections 403 (1) and 236 and 237 of the Criminal Procedure Code have no application. The offence cannot be considered to be the same offence, because the offence in this case was his refusal to comply with the notice directed to him under section 308, clause 2, of the Municipal Act. For these reasons we must reply to the first question of the Presidency Magistrate in the negative. We think that the costs should properly fall on the accused.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed to collect evidence and information in reference to the Police Commission, concluded their inquiry in Bombay yesterday and the members proceed to Poona to-night. They examined only four witnesses in Bombay, viz. Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. Heyland, Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, and Mr. Foard, Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway Police. The scope of the enquiry made by the Committee in Bombay was limited to the working of the District Police and that was the reason why they finished their work here in a single sitting. With regard to the working of the City Police, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will receive suggestions and submit them to the Police Committee.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, in his "Cigarette Papers," in "The People," tells of an American lady's visit to the Kaiser, whom she pronounces "the brightest, and I think, the smartest and most accomplished man I ever met, and, to use what you English call an Americanism, 'just sweet!'" He talked in English, and I wish I could speak my own tongue half as correctly; it's one thing to speak a language, and another to jest in it, and the Emperor was as ready in that way as my husband himself." "What little jest of His Majesty's do you remember best, may I ask?" "The one that took my husband's fancy most—and made Mr. Morgan smile—had reference to our ocean trip. His Majesty asked me how I liked the German Ocean. I said I didn't like any ocean particularly, and the German Ocean had been very rough. "Sorry" said the Emperor; 'the next time you come I will pour oil on the waters—Standard Oil.'"

THE ADEN PORT COMMISSION.

The report of the Aden Port Commission has been published. It is accompanied by the following memorandum addressed to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, Bombay:—

In submitting our report in obedience to the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 100, dated 12th August 1901, we desire to represent to Government for separate consideration the strong claims which the Port of Aden has to financial assistance. We have in our report strongly advocated a comprehensive scheme of improvement calculated to benefit the whole trade of the Port and we have shown that such a scheme can be financed with the resources at present at the disposal of the Board supplemented by a return from the Trade of a portion of the sums they now spend on lighterage which will be saved by the improved facilities that will be provided.

But this project, while it leaves only a narrow margin, assumes also that the present rates of charges on shipping and goods will in other respects be maintained, whereas we would strongly urge that a reduction in the present charges would aid materially in the development of the Trade and tend to consolidate and establish the position of the Port as an emporium for coal and centre of Shipping Trade with a continuous and plentiful supply of freight. Any improvement in this direction would attract trade from all Coast Ports for transhipment and enable the Port to compete with the system of direct shipments which threatens to divert the trade in more than one direction.

Apart from its importance as a Naval coaling station and in respect of the accommodation it affords for ships of his Majesty's Navy, the Royal Indian Marine, and Foreign Naval Powers (many of the dredged berths are in almost constant occupation for these purposes) the Port is the natural coaling station for the whole trade via the Suez Canal with India, China, the Straits and the Australian Colonies. It is not right that the trade of Arabia and the Somali and African Coasts now resorting to Aden should alone bear the whole burden of improving the harbour for coaling purposes. The trade of the Port has already in the last few years spent over 14 lakhs in dredging the harbour while the receipts from charges on coal do not exceed Rs. 135,000 per annum.

Any further deepening is mainly, if not entirely, necessary to enable vessels of practically any draught to coal and transfer mails and passengers in the shelter of the port.

Neither is the trade of India solely interested. The shipping interests of the whole of the Eastern trade are concerned and under certain circumstances it is even vitally important to those interests that the harbour should be made capable of sheltering the largest ships engaged in that trade.

These arguments appear to us forcible as grounds for an appeal for Imperial assistance in the present scheme, to reduce taxation and relieve the local trade of charges for which other interests are really liable and we respectfully ask that the Government of Bombay will move the Government of India to represent the case to his Majesty's Government for consideration, with a view to a grant being made in aid of the expenditure to an extent at least sufficient to cover the cost of the further deepening of the harbour, viz., Rs. 12,00,000 or £ 80,000.

THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

The Commissioners close their report as under.—We find on the particular issues submitted to us:—

(a). That the existing wharves and accommodation are inadequate in as much as the whole trade of the Port has to be carried on at great expense by lighterage.

(b). That a Public Wharf with berths for deep drafted vessels will save materially in landing and shipping charges and will tend to develop trade.

(c). That by the provision of such a wharf an increased revenue can be realised without difficulty, sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund charges on the loan to be raised for the construction of the wharf and deepening the harbour and that, after payment of such charges, a material saving will further accrue to the trade.

(d). We are in favour of the harbour being deepened as part of this general scheme, but we do not think the Aden Port Trust should incur further expenditure at the cost of the trade for further deepening the anchorage, except as part of a general scheme which will benefit the whole trade of the port.

As regards the proposed scheme of levying entrance mooring fees we think the grounds for the proposal, namely that revenue has been lost by the removal of the charge for health certificates, are untenable. We think a charge for the use of moorings is legitimate and proper but that it should be framed on the basis of covering no more than the cost of the moorings including interest and sinking fund charges, Repairs and Depreciation (renewals). We think the strongest justification necessary for any enhancement of the charges on shipping visiting the port.

We advise in conclusion that Government should agree on the application of the Board, to make an immediate advance of Rs. 2,50,000 for the purchase of plant to enable them to proceed with the reclamation scheme so as to, as far as possible, utilise the spoil from the dredging instead of depositing it outside the harbour. We also think that if the scheme is generally approved, no time should be lost in ordering the New Dredger estimated to cost Rs. 5,40,000, so as to expedite progress.

We desire to record our thanks to Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dhola, C.I.E., for the great assistance he has afforded us, as Secretary to the Commission.

THE STATE OF THE POLICE.

A BARRISTER'S EVIDENCE.

At the sitting of the Police Committee at Lucknow on the 29th, Mr. St. George Jackson, barrister, gave evidence to the effect that he thought there should be Assistant District Superintendent of Police at outlying stations to save the time now lost in referring to the principal stations and to prevent parties in a case and witnesses from being tampered with. Prosecutions should be entrusted to two pleaders of not less than four years standing for each district who ought to receive monthly salaries. At present Government Pleaders were usually unfit for their duties in the Sessions Courts and were also unable to cope with criminal appeals, because they did not receive a copy of the record.

One of the Committee observed that they were worse than useless in the High Court.

The numbers of the armed police, continued the witness, were not adequate. Crime was not at present fully reported. Complainants were prone to exaggerate cases at first and afterwards, under inducements from accused persons, to minimise them. To check this evil, he suggested that all who could write should be required to take complaints in writing to the thana and also to send a copy to the nearest Assistant District Superintendent of Police or Magistrate. Chowkidars should be men removed from the influence of zamindars under whom they hold land under the name of a relative. They should not be Parsis or Kayesthas; but Brahmans, Muhammadans, &c. The staff which investigates crimes should be distinct from the thana staff and ought not to be responsible for the results of the investigation. At present the police felt that they must saddle some one with a reported crime, or be blamed for failing in their duty of detecting it. Since 1898 there had been a change in the section which used to require persons laying information to tell it truly. Mr. Jackson was against the restoration of the word "truly" which had been eliminated because it was senseless or because the unscrupulous way the police recorded depositions made persons responsible for what they did not say. Mr. Jackson was pressed by the Committee to consider the evil of permitting a man to make any allegation he pleased before even a District Superintendent of Police without fear of any consequence; but the witness would only modify his opinion as far as to make a false statement before a Police Officer punishable if the offence was of a certain rank. The law which limits the detention of a witness to twenty-four hours should be modified even to the extent of making the time of detention six hours, for if the accused persons were tortured to induce a confession, twenty-four hours was time enough for the marks caused by the torture to disappear.

Mr. Jackson declined to modify his opinion, although Mr. Sharpe urged that magistrates were unwilling to remand accused persons once placed before them back to police custody and it was necessary for the police while investigating the case to have access to an accused person who, especially when their culpability was notorious, was often able to return stolen property, or otherwise render important service to the police in their duty. Other witnesses gave evidence on many points of the administration of the Police as a department of Government, such as the pay of grades, allowances, rewards, position, prospects, &c. There seemed to be unanimity of opinion that the pay and position needed to be improved, although witnesses differed about the measures and degrees of advancement.

The right to sell liquor in Hunt County, Texas, expired at midnight on August 13th, and prohibition went into effect at that hour for the next two years. Three men named Austin, Jackson, and Dewey determined early in the evening to "drink whisky until the last minute under the law. The men were standing in a farm wagon. Just before midnight Austin raised a bottle to his mouth, saying as he did so, "Here goes the biggest drink ever taken in Texas." He took a long "pull" at the bottle, with his head bent backwards, and the next minute toppled over dead.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LAST OF THE TEST MATCHES.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

The match which terminated at Kennington Oval on Wednesday in a victory for England over Australia by one wicket will live long in cricket history as one of the most remarkable that the game has produced. In thrilling incident, as well as in the fluctuating character of the contest, it equalled, even if it did not surpass, in interest that Titanic struggle at Manchester at the end of July which resulted in a success for Australia by the narrow margin of three runs. At the conclusion of the fourth test match an opinion was expressed more than once that, in spite of Australia's victory, England possessed the better cricketers. The game concluded on Wednesday has but served to confirm that view. It is true that Australia has won two matches and that England has succeeded only once. This bare statement of fact does not, however, convey the whole truth. The element of luck must inevitably play a prominent part in the game. Cricket would lose half of its charm if it could be reduced to the formula of a mathematical proposition. But it can scarcely be denied that in this season's series of test matches the Australians have had a steady run of luck, which has helped them either to stave off defeat or to gain success where, had they had to depend upon their own unaided efforts, they must indubitably have been vanquished. How else than by the help of the weather could they have saved themselves from defeat at Birmingham and at Manchester? We will say nothing about Sheffield except to remark that, even if there the rain did not assist them, the bad light at the end of the first day certainly did. All these circumstances deserve to be taken into consideration, and when they are thus considered they leave the certain conviction that Australian cricket is not so vastly superior to English cricket as the results of the international contests of recent years would seem to suggest. The Oval match may be cited as yet another proof of this contention. Here, again, the Australians had the inestimable advantage of batting first on a sound wicket, and their score was 324. We will not attempt to suggest the probable dimensions of the English total had MacLaren been fortunate enough to win the toss. But let us look at the second day when the wicket had been ruined by rain, and then see how matters stand as between the two sides. England scored 183—Australia made 114 for 8 wickets, and the innings closed on Wednesday for 121. England's superiority on a damaged wicket is thus clearly demonstrated. Our men were set the formidable task of scoring 263 runs to win. There had been little rain overnight it is true, but the wicket gave the bowlers considerable advantage, and it was never so easy as on the first day of the match. And yet despite the fact that half the side were out for a paltry 48 runs, we got the required number for the loss of four other batsmen, and thus gained a victory by one wicket. That was a batting achievement upon which we may justifiably take credit unto ourselves. It was an effort to find a parallel to which we must go back many years—to that contest, indeed, in which the stand of Albert Ward and J. T. Brown gained England the rubber at Melbourne in 1895.

The heroes of England's victory were Jessop, Jackson, Hirst—and Rhodes. Jessop deserves the place of honour, because it was his tremendous hitting alone that brought England's triumph within the bounds of possibility. By his innings of 104 Jessop has gained for himself an assured place among the immortals of the cricket field. His magnificent effort will be the theme of reminiscent admiration so long as the game of cricket shall endure. It was heroic as it was historic. None but a man of splendid nerve and undimmed eye could have ventured as he did to thrash the finest bowling in the world as though it were simple schoolboy stuff. But it was not mere slogging. Those who think that Jessop is a slogger and nothing more know little about the art of batting. The Gloucestershire captain played really fine cricket from first to last. He did not hit indiscriminately at any and every ball that he received, but he did use his fine judgment with telling effect. He picked out with unerring instinct the right ball to punish, and when he made a stroke the result was an inevitable four, and sometimes a mighty drive over the heads of the fieldsmen and the spectators on to the pavilion roof itself. A century from Jessop was bound to come in the Test matches sooner or later, and one is glad that the present Australian team has had the pleasure—or the chagrin if they will have it so—of witnessing that achievement. For they have let it be understood that they held the "Croucher" in the hollow of their hands. They had only to spread out their fieldsmen and he would speedily fall into the net. They have had their disillusionment and it is one that has cost them a match and gained us a well-earned victory. After Jessop—Jackson. The value of Jackson's magnificent steadiness when all seemed lost cannot be truly estimated. This is not the first time that the great Yorkshire cricketer has repaired a collapse of England's best batsmen against Australian bowling. He did it at Birmingham; he did it at Lord's; he did it at Manchester; and he did it at the Oval. For sheer merit his latest effort was perhaps his best. He stopped the steady downfall of wickets by his imperturbable pluck and his exceptional skill. When he saw that Jessop was scoring as fast as was needful he contented himself with fine defensive play and he was justified to this extent: that before the partnership was broken 105 runs had been added to the score and England's prospect had become appreciably brighter. Hirst once again demonstrated his right to be considered one of the finest all-round cricketers in England. He is a typical Yorkshireman with all the Yorkshireman's pluck and valour. Whether he is batting, bowling or fielding he is full of life and enthusiasm, and during the Oval match we saw him at his best in all departments of the game. Nor must Rhodes be forgotten. The weight of responsibility that rested upon his shoulders as he took his place beside his brilliant colleague at the wicket must have been a terrible one. But he bore it with easy nonchalance and splendid courage. He did not flinch though Trumble and Saunders bowled their best and though the Australian fieldsmen pounced on the ball as it left the bat with cat-like avidity. His steady nerve availed him at the greatest crisis of his cricket career, and it carried England safely into the haven of victory. No; we must not forget to give Rhodes his due share of the praise.

Neither must we omit to accord to the Australians all the credit which by right belongs to them. That they are a brilliant band of cricketers their record during the present tour clearly shows. Only twice have they been beaten—once by Yorkshire and once by England. They possess in Trumper one of the three best batsmen in the world, and in Trumble a bowler whose superior it would be difficult to find. He deserves to rank with Spofforth and Turner as one of the greatest bowlers that Australia has produced. Taken man for man, the Australians have not so many really front rank batsmen as the Mother Country, and the same may perhaps be said of the bowling. (We must not forget, in this connection, that they have not so numerous a constituency to draw upon as we have in England.) But in the field we cannot but admit their superiority. They have at least taught us this lesson: that until we bring our fielding up to their very high standard we cannot hope to regain our long lost supremacy. In the Oval match our work in the field was better than it was at Manchester. The improvement was due to the presence of Jessop and Hirst in the team; but even so it fell below the fielding of our opponents by several degrees. The only county to defeat the Australians has been Yorkshire? And why? Simply because the Yorkshiremen field better than any other county eleven in England. We must improve our fielding. Brains are needed for that just as much as they are essential to the batsman and the bowler who would succeed. This, as it seems to me, is the principal lesson to be learned from the test matches. Until England "wakes up" in this respect we must not be surprised to see Australia win "rubbers" by three runs.

Wet weather once more interfered with the full enjoyment of play at last week's tournaments, which

were very numerous. The most important was the Moffat meeting, where the twenty-fifth annual contest for the Scottish championships took place. Though not quite so large as last year's, the entry was an exceedingly good one. In the singles (holder, W. V. Eaves, who did not defend his title) were such well-known players as F. L. Riseley, C. R. D. Pritchett, A. W. M'Gregor, R. Hamblin-Smith, and E. Paul, of Liverpool, who has this season been playing so well. Riseley defeated Paul, and Pritchett proved too strong for Hamblin-Smith in the semi-finals, but Riseley had no difficulty in overcoming Pritchett in the final. Eaves and E. D. Black did not defend the doubles, for which several good pairs had entered, notably Riseley and Paul, Pritchett and M'Gregor, and Hamblin-Smith and A. M. Mackay. The last named succumbed to Riseley and Paul, but they were in turn beaten by Pritchett and M'Gregor, who thus become Scottish doubles champions. The ladies' singles, in the absence of Miss Robb, was practically a gift for Miss A. Maxwell, who went through the event without the loss of a set. At Trefriw, an old haunt of J. M. Boucher's the best men entered were C. J. Glenny and A. H. Green, who met in the final, when the latter proved victorious. The semi-finals of the ladies' event resulted in victories for Miss Garfit over Miss Everard (6 2, 6 3) and for Mrs. Perrett over Miss Windsor (6 4, 6 3), the winner of the latter match also proving too good for Miss Garfit in the final, though the Cheshire lady managed to win the second set. Mrs. Perrett was defeated, however, a few days earlier by Mrs. E. Gardner at Craigside, where C. J. Glenny captured the men's singles after a protracted five-set struggle against W. C. Crawley. The Notts tournament at one time attracted such players as the Allens and J. Pim, but now is confined almost to Notts county players. Of these H. D. Snook and A. G. Neilson won the doubles, defeating G. N. Brown and S. Bourne in the final, while the winners also divided the singles, the final of which was not played off because of bad weather. At Saxmundham H. R. Barrett displaced C. P. Dixon as Suffolk singles champion, while Miss C. M. Wilson defeated Miss A. M. Morton in the corresponding ladies' event. This week a great many meetings are in progress, Buxton being the most important as the place where the ladies' doubles championship of England is to be decided. The present holders are Mrs. Pickering and Miss Robb, while the singles championships of Derbyshire are held by Mrs. Hillyard and H. L. Doherty respectively. Doherty obviously cannot defend his title this year. The East Anglian championships take place this week, also at Felixtowe, where the present possessors are H. R. Barrett and Miss C. M. Wilson respectively in the singles and E. R. Allen and Miss Greene in the mixed. At Torquay the holder is J. M. Boucher, at Whitby E. Watson, the Yorkshire county player, is in possession, while at Criccieth C. J. Glenny and Mrs. Evered, hold the singles cups, and Glenny with G. E. Evered, the doubles trophies. There is besides a small meeting at Tenby, and on the Continent are important gatherings at Ostend, where C. P. Dixon holds the singles and with M. J. G. Ritchie the doubles, and at Hamburg, where the championships of Germany are respectively held by Max Decugis, of Paris, and Miss Lowther.

Next week Scarborough is the principal fixture, entries for which close at 4 30 next Friday to C. H. Close (Farnley, near Leeds), for all events except handicaps. Smaller holiday meetings take place at Shrewsbury, West Worthing, Dawlish, and Athlone, while abroad the Homburg tournament will command chief attention, though with the Dohertys away it will this year be robbed of some of its usual interest. It has been recognised for two or three seasons past that American players have reached a standard of play almost, if not quite, equal to our own. It is true that no American has ever captured oneof our championships, but neither has any English player ever taken one of theirs. Of English players who have visited the States may be mentioned H. S. Mahony, J. Pim, W. V. Eaves, H. A. Nisbet, A. W. Gore, E. D. Black, and H. R. Barrett, a sufficiently imposing array of talent. It remains to be seen whether the Dohertys will enjoy any better fortune, for they intend to compete in the championship meeting at Newport. By winning the Eastern doubles at Longwood, they have earned the right to challenge the Western champions, and the winners will then have the privilege of tackling the holders, D. F. Davis and H. Ward, for the championship. Of American players who have played in England, J. Dwight came in the early days, and more recently C. Hobart, E. P. Larned, W. J. Clothier, B. C. Wright, D. F. Davis, and H. Ward have been with us. Consequently by now it is possible to gauge the relative strength of the players of both countries, so far as concerns men. The United States lady champion of 1900, Miss M. Jones, lost her title in 1901, being engaged in a round of English tournaments, at which she was quite unsuccessful. But on returning to America she quite easily regained the title this season. M. D. Whitman is probably the best singles player they have had, for he held the championship from 1898 until last season, when he did not play at all, and was succeeded by W. A. Larned. But Whitman is playing as well as ever this year, and is looked upon as better than any other American. Excluding Whitman, the official classification of players is as follows:—W. A. Larned (owes 1-2 15), B. C. Wright (owes 2-6), W. F. Davis, L. E. Ware, C. Hobart, and R. D. Little (all scratch). H. Ward and K. Collins (receives 2-6), E. P. Fischer, W. J. Clothier, R. Stevens, J. P. Paret, E. P. Larned, and F. B. Alexander (receives 4-6) Last season H. S. Mahony defeated Clothier both at Eastbourne and Brighton, while at the same meetings, curiously enough, B. C. Wright was put out by G. W. Hillyard. Clothier, however, was good enough to defeat both F. R. Allen and C. H. L. Cazelet, while a fortnight ago he defeated W. A. Larned at the Longwood meeting. The doubles classification is as follows: Davis and Ward (owe 1-2 15), L. E. Ware and Wright, Little and Allexander and R. D. and G. L. Wrenn (scratch), Hobart and W. A. Larned and Clothier and Ogden (receive 2-6). At Wimbledon last year Davis and Ward overcame all opposition except that of the Dohertys. Not long ago, however, they were defeated by R. D. and G. L. Wrenn, who succumbed to the Dohertys at Longwood last week. R. D. Wrenn was four times singles champion before Whitman's run of successes, and once also held the doubles championship with M. G. Chase for partner. Comparisons might be carried further, but the examples given, taken in conjunction with the results of the games in the match between England and America, will serve to show how very nearly on a level are the best players in both countries, the difference hitherto having been mainly due to the difference of climate. A few weeks ago an invitation tournament at the Crescent Club, New York, on the American plan, resulted in the following order:—B. C. Wright (won 4), R. D. Little (3), C. Hobart (2), H. Ward (1), and W. J. Clothier (0). The doings of the Dohertys at the Newport gathering will be awaited with eagerness.

CORONATION ACCIDENT.

TWO INDIANS AND A WOMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

After the Royal procession had passed Parliament-street on its return to Buckingham Palace on Aug. 9th, a serious accident occurred, in which a party of Indian troops who were marching past suffered severely. The crowd had broken up and were moving about freely, when the horse attached to a carriage took fright at the noise going on and rushed into the midst of the troops, scattering them right and left. Half a dozen men were injured, two of them seriously. A policeman on duty and a spectator (a woman named Collins) were also knocked down and badly hurt. All were taken to Westminster Hospital. The police officer, who was suffering from concussion, has so far recovered that it is expected that he will be able to leave the hospital. Two of the Indians, however, and the woman are very seriously injured, and remain in hospital in a dangerous condition. From information gathered at the hospital grave doubts are entertained of their recovery. One patient is suffering from a fractured skull. The Indians are being attended by their own comrades, and, in accordance with the requirements of caste, all the cooking is being done in the hospital by their own orderlies. The members of No. 1 District, St. John Ambulance Brigade, were on duty along the line of route of the procession. 880 of all ranks were on duty, a total of 1,324 cases being treated.

DELHI'S GREAT DURBAR.

BY A. SARATH KUMAR GHOSH.

It is early dawn upon the Ridge. Like Aladdin's magic palace, a city of pavilions, white and blue and scarlet, has arisen upon its luxuriant green, as in a single night. Beneath it, towards the rising sun, still slumbers the Imperial City.

A thin, white mist glimmers like a mystic light above its golden cupolas and marble minarets. Then in the centre of the veil there comes to being a luminous disc, pink and orange, fringed with rays of blue and violet. A moment later the veil has vanished in the air, and like a radiant god the golden sun sits enthroned upon Imperial Delhi, embracing the earth in ten thousand arms.

"Il-lalla! Allah illa! Allah Akbar!" An Eastern voice floats in the stillness of the morn from the topmost minaret of the Jumma Musjid, awakening the city from its slumber.

"Boom!" answers the Ridge in the deep voice of the West. "Boom!" And ten seconds later another. A hundred and one guns herald the day from Aladdin's magic city.

Ere the last reverberation has died away along the Jumna valley the old city has risen up, to go forth and join the new upon the Ridge.

It is the supremest day in the annals of the Indian Empire. For it is to witness an event that combines in itself the Coronation and the Proclamation of the first Emperor of a mighty country.

WHITE-TUSKED ELEPHANTS.

Thus a vast throng will fill Imperial Delhi on that supreme day. A hundred white-tusked elephants will be arrayed in cloth-of-gold, and upon each a silver howdah, encrusted with gems of a thousand hues.

Each tusk is encircled with three rings of gold; each broad forehead covered with a silver shield, chased and embossed with heraldic devices. On some it is the blazing orb of day, embossed in gold to tell the world that the Prince that sits upon the silver howdah beneath the canopy of crimson brocade claims descent from the Sun.

On others it is the full moon, chased in silver—for the children of the lunar race.

A gorgeous cavalcade comes behind them—mail-clad warriors upon champing steeds. Each is armed with sword and lance and battleaxe, with tiger-claw daggers in his belt. Upon the steeds are trappings of gold and silver, and upon their heads plumes of bright-hued feathers.

Along the cavalcade the eye catches the glint of gold and silver, even upon the visor and headpiece and of encrusted gems upon the sword-hilt. For indeed to this day India still remains the land where the "Arabian Nights" were once begotten.

A vast multitude on foot comes in its wake radiant in many colours. Grave faced Sikhs and grinning Gurkhas; big-boned stalwart Jats and little wiry Maharattas; mild, clean-shaven Bengali pundits, and fierce black-bearded Pathans—all come forth to participate in the glory of their Emperor.

ON THE RIDGE.

And now a dense throng fills the amphitheatre on the Ridge—tier upon tier of raised seats that hold ten thousand of the choicest nobility and gentry of India. In the vast plains beyond 300,000 of the populace stand in serried ranks, a sea of human heads crested with rippling waves of turbans, yellow and green and pink.

But all eyes are turned to the dais. Above it there floats a crimson canopy of Dacca's loveliest brocade, embroidered in gold and silver with the Rose, the Thistle, the Shamrock, and the Lotus of India—fit symbol of the union of England and India of which this very Durbar is the noblest emblem and the truest credential.

Beneath the canopy there stands a crystal throne, inlaid with golden effigies, draped in costly cashmere. Reposing upon the velvet cushion is the Imperial Crown, a glittering mass of diamonds, rubies, and sapphires.

By its side reclines the golden sceptre, scintillating sparks of fire from its diamond tip. The Emperor of India is not there. Would that he were! But instead his Imperial emblems sit upon his throne.

Suddenly the heavy curtains behind the dais are parted, and a tall figure in blue and scarlet emerges therefrom; raising a silver trumpet to his lips, he sends forth a loud blast to the west. From the west the answer comes, for suddenly another trumpeter has appeared across the amphitheatre. Then another from the north, and another from the south.

IN WHITE AND CRIMSON.

While yet the echoes are mingling in the air the curtains behind the throne are flung asunder, revealing two rows of stalwart men in white and crimson that hold their swords aloft to form an arch. From beneath it there steps forth the Vicegerent of India's Emperor, arrayed in the full insignia of the Star of India.

A long-drawn blast from a solitary trumpet—and a hushed silence falls upon the assembled host. The solitary figure of the Chief Herald stands before the dais, facing the amphitheatre.

What words of omen are these he reads? Whence this echo of another Proclamation whose sweet recollections still linger fondly in India's memory?

". . . . In your prosperity will be Our mightiest strength, in your contentment Our deepest security, in your happiness Our highest reward."

With the last lingering words a strange stillness comes over that vast multitude. Their hearts full of new-born love in that awakened memory are too full for spoken words.

Suddenly the spell is broken.

"Jai! Jai! Kaisar-i-Hind!" shouts a brazen throat from the topmost gallery.

"Edward, ke jai!" Four score voices take up the cry from tier to tier. What cry is this—"Jai Jai?" To whom do they give that salute that may be given but to gods?

"Jai! Jai! Kaisar-i-Hind?"

It is the roar of 300,000 men from pit to gallery, from gallery to the Ridge. All along the plains, the Jumna bank, to the heart of the Imperial City the echo swells like a mighty avalanche. It is India gone mad with joy because of her Emperor's gracious message.

Boom! The roar of a thousand cannon responds to the salute. Forty thousand rifles crash together in a feu-de-joie. Through the crash and the roar there arises the mingled harmony of martial music. Ten thousand voices in the amphitheatre catch up the anthem. Ten thousand glittering swords leap in the air. Ten thousand——

But a solitary figure stands before the Imperial throne. He holds in his hand a crimson banner, upon which is embroidered in gold the sun in splendour. It is the Vicegerent of India's Emperor. To him as talwart form, all ablaze in gems from brow to heel steps out from before the dais. Who is he? The Hindus Sooraj! The doyen of India's royalty. The lineal descendant of the divine Rama.

The heir of a hundred kings, whose noble forefathers had scorned the alliance of the Moghul emperors, saying that they were "low-caste upstarts." It is he they call in England Maharana of Udaipur.

But, now, in token of fealty, he faces the Imperial throne and presents the hilt of his sword to the Vicegerent, who touches it lightly with his right hand in the name of his august master. Then, amid the hushed silence is heard the message of the Emperor to his vassal:

"In the name and on behalf of his Majesty the Emperor, I present your Highness with this banner, on which are blazoned the noble traditions of your dynasty. May it never be unfurled save to remind your Highness of the close union between the throne of England and your Highness's loyal and ancient house!"

Then the rulers of India file past the Imperial throne—the Chohan, the Rahtor, the Maharatta, the Sikh, the Hindu, the Moslem. All men, save one—the Nawab Sultan Jahan a woman that has a man's name! She is the Begum of Bhopal, the sole Princess of India in her own right.

And, now, after yet another trumpet call, the Hindus Sooraj replies to the message of his Emperor on behalf of all his brethren:

"Shah-in-Shah Padishah! Maharaj-Adhiraj-Parameshwar! The Princes of India bless you, and pray that your sovereignty and power may remain steadfast for ever. God bless the Emperor!"

Then ten thousand voices within, and three hundred thousand without, take up the cry. The roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry respond through the lengthening echoes.—"Daily Express."

DISHONEST TICKET COLLECTOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Charles Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted Rameshwer Vishnu, a ticket collector employed at the Mazagon station, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of six annas. The evidence showed that the accused was suspected of misappropriating petty sums of money recovered by him from passengers who alighted at the Mazagon station with short distance tickets. Mr. Lewis sent two coolies by separate trains from Dadur to Mazagon with short distance tickets and with marked coins. When the coolies alighted at the Mazagon station, the accused detected the short distance tickets and recovered from the one two annas and from the other four annas. He then destroyed the tickets and pocketed the amount. Mr. Lewis then searched the accused and recovered from him the marked coins. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Among the passengers on board the Nordd. Lloyd steamer Bayern, says the "Kobe Herald", is an Irishman who fifteen years ago was converted to Buddhism while in Australia. Five years ago he was ordained priest and took the name of U. Dhammtokd, which being interpreted from the Pali language, the sacred tongue of Buddhism, means the "law of light." The Rev. U. Dhammtoka, who is president of the Society for promoting Buddhism, is on his way from Burmah to Tokio, where, for some few years, he intends to study the Buddhist religion as practised among the Japanese.

THE PUNJAB INOCULATION SCHEME.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—It has been suggested to us from certain native quarters where opinion is usually sober and well weighed, that the anti-plague inoculation campaign of the Punjab Government would be more likely to succeed if a charge were made, however small, for each operation.

The idea is that by exacting a fee the Government would accomplish two important objects. Firstly, it is argued, the ignorant mind is apt to estimate the value of a thing by its price, and a thing which is given away broadcast for nothing may mistakenly be supposed to be worth nothing. Secondly, it is contended, the suspicion which undoubtedly lingers in more than one part of the province that inoculation causes death, or blindness, or fever, or loss of physical power, and that the Government has a sinister purpose in forcing it upon the people, must surely give way when the people see that, far from pressing inoculation, the Government positively withhold it except on payment.

That these representations have some force no one need wish to question. But it is an unfortunate fact that there are parts of the province where the people are undoubtedly desirous of being inoculated and yet cannot afford to pay even a small fee of, say, a couple of annas for the operation. Under the joint family system there may be anything between fifty and a hundred people in a single family group, and in such cases inoculation at two annas a head, or for that matter, even at a pice a head, would involve too large a cash outlay for what at best is merely a negative benefit. In the result a situation might frequently arise in which both the Government and the people would be ready for general inoculation and yet nothing be done because of the pecuniary obstacle. Against this it has been urged that District Boards or other local authorities might, in case of need, come to the rescue by offering to pay the fees of poor people—with the assurance of being subsequently recouped by Government. But there is no machinery for carrying out any arrangement of this sort and, moreover, the hollowness of the device, if discovered, would only further deepen the suspicion of the people.

In point of fact the Government, as we are informed, have already carefully considered the suggestion to charge a small inoculation fee, and have come to the conclusion that the idea is for various reasons impracticable. Plainly the task which the Punjab authorities have courageously undertaken is in any case fraught with difficulty and one can, therefore, understand the official desire to carry on the campaign on the simplest and plainest possible lines. After some experiment of actual working there may appear grounds for reconsidering the plan, but for the moment the Government prefer to do no more than place inoculation within the easy reach of all who desire it. A fine opportunity here presents itself to the provincial native newspapers to justify their position by combating popular ignorance on the subject and by attempting to lead opinion into rational channels. According as they set themselves either to create or to remove difficulties will they be judged by the educated public.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 7 Marine Street, Bombay, Mr. P. Brennwald presiding.

The following is the Directors' report;—The directors beg to submit the audited accounts for the year ended on the 30th June 1902. With a lower level of prices of wheat the year under report has been a fairly good one, though business could not be worked with full margins on account of the very keen competition amongst the different Flour Mills in Delhi. After writing off last year's debit balance of Rs. 8,04,125 this accounts show a profit of Rs. 39,525-1-0 out of which your directors have carried Rs. 15,000-0-0 to depreciation account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 24,525-1-0 from this sum they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 12 per share, equal to 6 per cent. on the paid up capital free of Income Tax, absorbing Rs. 20,772; to pay a bonus to the staff in Delhi (1·2 month's salary) 1,144-3-3; to carry forward a balance of 2,608-13-9; total Rs. 24,525-1-0. Mr. E. and Sahoen Mr. G. W. Moir have left Bombay for 6 months. Mr. O. Meyer has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board during the absence of Mr. E. Sahoen, which appointment you are requested to confirm. On behalf of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Mr. P. Brennwald has taken the seat of Mr. F. W. Fickel, who temporarily left Bombay. Mr. Chubildass Laibobhoy retires by rotation from the Board but is eligible for re-election. Mr. Charles E. Nixon, the Company's Auditor, having died, the Directors appointed Mr. John E. Aspinwall as Auditor, which remains to be confirmed by you. You will have to appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The buildings, machinery, stock and stores at Delhi are insured against fire for Rs. 5,38,000.

The report and the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1902 were adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in the report. The proceedings terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

POONA EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER,

First Entries closed at 6 p.m., on Monday 1st September, 1902.

The September Stakes.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Alix
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Record Reign
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrics
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart
Mr Cross' b aus g Orion aged
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Beadsman aged
H H Aga Khan's br g Ayrdale aged
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shan's br aus g Firecracker 6 years
Aga S Shah's br aus g Swiftsure 6 years
Messrs M Mahomedbhoy and Co's b aus g Planet
Mr D D's b aus g Roscommon aged
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture aged
Mr J B's b aus h Veneda aged
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Repetition 4 or 5 1-2
Mr Finch's b aus g Response aged
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros aged

Novelty Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr G Hunters's b aus g Heres Luck
Mr Percy Fischer's br c h Wink 14 1 1-4
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture aged
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory aged
Mr A Apcar's br aus m Sister by Wallacedam Monastery 3 years
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14-2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1-2
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Fill aged

The New Stand Stakes.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand 13 3
Mr Issaverdes's ch a h Chand aged
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr M Ali's ch a h The Robber 13 3 1-2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom
Mr R D Sethna's b a h Regal 14 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Naranjee 14 0

The New Lawn Stakes.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain Hon'ble C Greville's b a h Leader 13 3
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 13 1 3-4
Aga S Shah's g a h Grey leg 13 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 13 3
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shaikoob 13 2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1 2
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's b a h Cocab 13 2 3-4
Mr W M Meade d'g a g Murfus 13 2 3-4
Mr Hajee Ismail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 13 2
Mr S A Wished's g a h Flashlight 13 2

The closed Plate.—Distance 1 2 mile.

Lieut Col Croly's g a g Horsainee 14 0 1-2
Colonel Eccles b a h Sweet William 13 2
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket 14 0
Captain Lloyd's ch a h Guinea Gold 14 0
Major P England's b c h Prince Diamond 13 3 2-4
Major C F Murray's b a g Bonnie Lad 13 3 3-4
Mr G B Cousen's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2
Mr S W McCausland's g a h Burgo Master 13 3 1-4
Captain Beale's g a h Regret 13 3 1-2
Captain Beville's g a h Bundela 13 2 1-2
Mr W M Macleod's g a g Murfus 14 2 3-4
Captain Brownlo's ch a h Tiab 14 0
Captain F de Young's b a h Bellonjee 13 3
Captain Dalyell's g a h Saracen 14 0

Consolation Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Malice 14 1 1-4
Mr B S Cherdi's b aus m Alice 14 1 1-2
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Hergi 14 0 1-2
Mr F G Balfour's aus m Enajli 10 3-4
Mr A W P's ch aus g Freetrade 14 2
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1-2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 14 1 3-4

The Arab dealers Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs Foraj bin Sanad and Jussuff Hajee Sheriff's b a h Young Roberts 14 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuff Hajee Sheriff's b a h John Roberts 13 3 1-2
Mr Sahai bin Fareji's b a h Gezalan 6 years
Mr George's g a h Alexis late Grey Wolf 13 3 1-2
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr A R Anees g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
Mr Abdool Azzeez bin Saut's b a h Artusian 13 3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Salib b a h Moon 13 3 3-4
Mr Khalil bin Toorki's b a h Esmook 5 years
Mr S A Wished's g a h Khaderi
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer aged
Mr Jackson's b a h King Arthur 4 years
Mr S W P's ch a h Hamilton 13 3 3-4
Captain Davide's g a h Challenger 13 3
Captain Davie and Mr Drysdale's g a h Scots Gray 13 3 1-2

Second Entries closed at 6 p.m., Tuesday, 2nd September.

WANTED LITHOGRAPHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of last Saturday your correspondent in his letter entitled "Wanted Lithographers" makes an excellent suggestion which certainly is deserving of every encouragement. To-day the art of lithography has almost reached the stage of perfection, and throughout Great Britain and the continent is widely availed of for commercial and other purposes. But in India it is in a very backward condition. In Bombay there are few establishments where lithographic productions of merit can be obtained. There is no doubt that the art of lithography if popularised would afford employment to thousands who now seem to be at their wit's end how to earn a living. Not many years ago typewriting was unknown in India. The enterprising proprietor of the Bombay Typewriting Company opened a Typewriting institution with branches in India. In a remarkably short time typewriting has become so popular that there is not a single firm but has a typewriter and one or more operators. Thousands of men and women are employed as typists on good salaries and many more are daily wanted as will be seen from the advertisement columns of newspapers. There is every hope that if an institution is established for turning out really expert lithographers, these can be sure to find more lucrative employment. Of course the art of lithography is not so easy of acquirement as the practical knowledge of typewriting. Like the poet and the artist, a lithographer it is said "nascitur et non fit." Every one knows what undying fame such celebrated lithographers as Harding, Samuel Sprout, and William Simpson have earned for themselves by their wonderful productions of the art of lithography, in its entirety very little is known in India and much less practised. The lithographic firms in India almost practice only what is technically called lithography on paper or transfer lithography, but these firms are not able to utilise this process as is generally done in Europe for the reproduction of engraved plates, words engravings and type. Of anything of the allied branches of lithography such as photolithography, zinco-graphy, cromo-lithography, and glazography almost nothing is known. Cromo-lithography is one of the most interesting branches of lithography and is a valuable medium for the reproduction of works of an exceedingly artistic character.

The art of lithography was invented by Alois Snefelder in the last century, but, to-day, it has reached such a high stage of perfection in Europe that lithographic work of the highest artistic merit is produced and lithography is largely employed for commercial and other purposes.

No doubt the School of Arts or the Technical Institute would do well if they were to open a class for teaching the art of lithography in its entirety. There is also one really good firm of lithographers in Bombay, Messrs. William Cooper and Company. If the proprietors of this firm were, like that of the Bombay Typewriting Company, to open a class in connection with their establishment for the teaching of lithography they would undoubtedly be rendering a valuable public service.—Yours &c.

A. B.

Bombay, 1st September.

CORONATION CONGRATULATIONS FROM INDIA.

The Managing Committee of the Anjuman Atash Beheram, Bombay, have received the following letters:—

Washington House, 72 Anerley Park, London, S.E., Aug. 14th.—Dear Sirs,—I have received your telegram of the 9th instant and I at once fowarded it to the Secretary of State for India. I enclose now his original reply. Yours truly,

(Sd.) DADABHAI NAOROJI.

India Office.
Whithall, S. W., Aug. 11th, 1902.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by Lord George Hamilton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th August, and to say that the telegram forwarded therewith from the Managing Committee of the Anjuman Atashbeheram will be dealt with in due course, with the other congratulatory messages to the King-Emperor being received from India.

I am, etc.,
RICHMOND RITCHIE.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

There was rain in all the affected districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 23rd August. The fall was heavy in Surat and parts of Kathiawar and ranged from one to five inches in parts of Khandesh, Belgaum and Rewa Kanths, in all talukas of Ahmedabad, six of Sholapur and Nasik, five of Bijapur, three of Ahmednagar, Poona, and Palanpur, two of the Panch Mahals and Jamkhandi, and one of Miraj Junior; elsewhere the fall was below an inch. Since the close of the week, good rainfall has been reported from all districts of Guzarat and from parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum, the fall being heavy in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat. More rain is generally wanted in the Eastern Deccan and Karnatak districts for standing crops and rabi sowings. The prices of food-grains rose in Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Poona, Bijapur, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha; elsewhere they fell or were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is an increase of 57,000 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.	Decrease.
Workers	212,385	260,089	47 704	....
Dependants	30,347	35,329	4,982	....
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	101,129	105,443	4,314	....
Total	343,861	400,861	57,000	....

The numbers on relief, including dependants, have varied as follows:—

Increase.		Decrease	
Ahmedabad	18,862	Nasik	349
Panch Mahals	18,038		
Kaira	13,591	Surat	102
Bijapur	1,533	Sholapur	45
Ahmednagar	762		
Belgaum	470	Khandesh	15

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Surat, where they have decreased by 25. Twelve large works in Ahmedabad and one in Kaira and the Panch Mahals were opened, and three large works were closed in Ahmedabad. One poor-house was opened at Gogo in the Ahmedabad District.

The number of persons in receipt of relief throughout India, during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	24745	100882	342627
Punjab	...	1486	1486
Central Provinces	...	515	515
Ajmer-Merwara	22391	5237	27538
Total British Provinces	265046	108120	373166
Native States.			
Rajputana States	12718	5168	20886
Central India States	4372	2529	6901
Baroda	1870	12376	32078
Bombay Native States	53849	17888	71717
Total Native States	93321	37961	131582
Grand Total	358867	146081	504748

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	292852	105411	398263	pls54636
Punjab	...	1465	1465	— 21
Central Provinces	...	511	511	— 4
Ajmer-Merwara	25926	5270	30479	pls 2941
Total British Provinces	318961	112857	430718	pls57552
Native States.				
Rajputana States	15906	5020	20933	pls 50
Central India States	3751	2154	5905	— 996
Baroda	23677	13356	37063	pls 4985
Bombay Native States	53388	17809	71197	— 2.0
Total Native States	97022	38379	135401	pls 3819
Grand Total	415973	151036	566119	pls61371

At Paris on August 14th, a young woman named Derveux was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for throwing vitriol over her husband from whom she was about to be divorced. The injured husband, however, pleaded for her, and she got the benefit of the First Offender's Act. She threw herself at her husband's feet. "Forgive me!" she cried. "I could not bear to think of you being in another woman's arms." She was released and left the court on the arm of her husband.

THE RELIGIOUS DISPUTE IN KOLHAPUR.

The "Mahratta" says:—Referring to the subject of the "Vedokta" imbroglio at Kolhapur on the eve of the Maharaja Chatrapati's departure for England we had written as follows:—"The strife between the Church and the State in Kolhapur is getting more complicated. So long as the Maharaja did not interfere in the vested interests of his subjects there was a chance of the difference of opinion on the subject of the Vedic ritual being a micably settled. But leaving aside the method of discussion and reasoning he has resorted to the method of coercion and high-handedness. But probably his Highness's advisers have taken advantage of the distracted state of his mind on account of his approaching visit to England. We must, therefore, reserve our further remarks on the subject till his Highness returns from Europe. Any remarks addressed to his advisers in the meanwhile would probably be a mere waste of breath." And now that the Maharaja has returned to his State we make this humble appeal to His Highness in the hope that it will be favourably considered. We take it that his recent trip to England and the Continent has served, as it invariably does in the case of thinking men, to enlarge the compass of his Highness's thoughts and to administer a glow of freshness and health to his emotions. The contrast between the abject servility enforced upon even the best and the highest of Indian Princes and the freedom of thought and action enjoyed by the meanest citizen in a Western nation, whether under a monarchy or a republic, must have imparted to his Highness the wholesome lesson that union and good understanding between Indian people, whether Princes, peasants, or commoners, is absolutely indispensable if the Native States may not be completely pulverised under the grinding roller of the British power, and if India may some day again rear her head to receive the breezes of a higher and more prosperous region of national life. No doubt, on the other hand, counsels of serpentine wisdom must have been slily whispered into his Highness's ears by the enemies of India at the India Office: but we believe that the usual shrewdness of the Maharaja must have enabled him to see through them and that his Highness can, if he only means to, bring a fresh and better disciplined mind to bear upon the solution of some of those naughty points which he left in palpable confusion when he proceeded to England to do his loyal duty towards the King Emperor.

It is a pity, however, that the matters he left in confusion have only been worse confounded by those whom he left in charge of the State in his absence. The principal among these matters is the punishment of the Rajopadhye for his supposed disloyalty to his Highness in raising a doubt as to the legitimacy of the claim set up by some Mahratta families to Vedokta ritual. Almost the last thing that the Maharaja did on the eve of his departure to England was to sign a vernacular order confiscating the Rajopadhye's Inams and landed property. An English decision was subsequently issued which no doubt must have had the general approval of the Maharaja but which makes allegations and adopts a policy of reasoning for which we cannot hold the Maharaja responsible. An application for a review of this decision was presented by the Rajopadhye in the hope that the Maharaja would have an opportunity of doing justice and shewing mercy. But it was heard only to be rejected by two Members of the Council, excluding the acting Divan only a few days before his Highness's return. The extraordinary procedure of searching a house for revenue records was also offensively and unnecessarily followed under colour of an exercise of the powers under the Land Revenue Code and the Sarsubha of Kolhapur offered wanton indignities and insults to the Rajopadhye. Petty persecution also has been used and men have been exiled and driven to the shelter of British power. The people of Kolhapur have become nervous and a spirit of deep disquiet and gloomy despair, not sufficiently relieved even by the joyful event of the Maharaja's safe return, has been haunting the fair capital.

Now, we protest against all this, and humbly appeal to the Maharaja to change the condition of things. The evils of a double life which a Native Prince has always to lead under the British Government, ought to be enough to distract the peace of his Highness's mind and he can surely do without the adventitious embarrassment on account of an unjust quarrel with his own subjects. And what after all is the thing at stake in this unnatural quarrel? The desire that has newly arisen in the heart of the Maharaja to attain to the elevation of the Vedic ritual is certainly laudable; but if he cares so much for religion he would be expected also to care for the method in which an ecclesiastical controversy like the present is generally decided. The method is not the arbitrary confiscation of private property and coercion, but a regular argument for and against the issue before the Brahmin community, who, instead of the Shankaracharya, are the Supreme Court in the matter at Kolhapur. If the offence of the Rajopadhye was a political one, the procedure too to be followed should have been a political one, an act of State if the Maharaja liked. But the offence alleged is distinctly ecclesiastical, and the Maharaja even in the present unbalanced state of his mind cannot urge that he is the ultimate source of all ecclesiastical authority in the State. Nor is the nature of the property of the Rajopadhye such as to justify its resumption. It is an out and out gift and cannot be revoked. In these circumstances nothing could be more ill-advised than the step taken by the Maharaja. It is just such a step as would imperial the public sympathy for the State and would bring in return to the Maharaja nothing but an empty consolation of having effectively mocked the very religion for which he would seem to care so much. The Vedas are as much the property of the Maharaja or any of his favourites as that of the Rajopadhye, and a breath of his Highness would create a band of new spiritual ministrators who would suffice to mend the soul of the entire Mahratta community in Kolhapur. His Highness has also full authority to forbid the Rajopadhye against future exercise of the Rajop

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

ALL military authorities on the Continent are of one mind as to the immense advantage which will accrue to the Power which, at the outset of a war, can most quickly place in the field a superior force of efficient mounted troops. One result of this belief is the extreme care with which each of the great military Powers of the Continent watches the strength and distribution of the cavalry of its neighbours. At the present moment some disquietude exists in the Triple Alliance, because the cavalry of the Double Alliance has become superior, numerically, to their own. In the event of war, France could place in the field 327 squadrons and Russia 711; or the two allies together 1,038 squadrons, while the Triple Alliance could only muster 746 squadrons, or 292 squadrons less than the Double Alliance.

Transport has been one of the very few triumphs of our organisation for war during the past year or two. Hence (says the "Daily Chronicle") it is rather distressing to find that almost the only complaints under this heading come from Australia, and are served up with sensational trimmings by certain London papers. The Earl of Hardwicke's reply to Earl Carrington's questions in the House of Lords on Aug. 7 was not entirely satisfactory, though it disposed of the charge of overcrowding. It would have been more satisfactory if Lord Hardwicke had collected a few more particulars. In a further note the "Chronicle" observes:—"News from Australia adds point to the wish we expressed on Friday that the Earl of Hardwicke had collected a few more particulars before answering Earl Carrington's question as to the overcrowding of Australian troopships. For it seems clear from the results of the inquiry in Australia as to the accommodation provided on the troopship Drayton Grange, that the vessel was organised on the assumption that good health would prevail during the voyage between the Cape and the Antipodes. Unfortunately, the assumption was not justified. An epidemic of measles broke out, and the accommodation which might have been adequate for healthy men, was not that of a hospital. One may understand the furious condemnation of the medical officer on board who had to grapple with an epidemic with the aid of an empty medicine chest. In this case the optimism of the naval authorities was certainly disastrous, and the statement of Captain Shields that he had obtained such scanty stores as he possessed only under protest points to a certain failure in the medical service. That the failure should have resulted in the suffering of our Colonial Volunteers is peculiarly unfortunate" The "Sydney Daily Telegraph" describes the overcrowding on the Drayton Grange as recalling the methods of the slave-ship.

It is evident that the condemnation of the educational qualifications of the British officer has been carried too far, even by those who were lately appointed to consider the matter officially. Although it may be admitted that the Army does not get the very best brains of the country, still, taken on the whole, the average young officer possesses sufficiently good intelligence to make an excellent soldier, and it rests with those responsible for his professional training to develop that intelligence as much as possible. We do not for a moment suppose that Sir John French was uttering mere idle words when he stated, at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club a short time ago, that he altogether dissented from the adverse criticism so unjustly passed on British officers of late, for he himself "had always found them keen, earnest soldiers, well-trained and well-informed, and to the last degree trustworthy." This opinion is a hard knock for the Military Education Committee, and is in marked contrast with the remarks made by some other Generals who have thought it necessary, in giving evidence, to play to the gallery, but who themselves have risen to their present exalted position by cutting regimental duty for Staff employ on every possible chance, and who therefore, cannot have had the same opportunities of studying the regimental officer at his everyday work as Sir John French has had for many years.

It is unfortunately the case that since the war broke out scores of commissions have been given to candidates who have not been called upon to pass any educational test whatever, and recent disclosures prove the truth of our remark made some time ago that young lads who aspire to a commission possess on leaving school quite as much general knowledge and are equally as well-educated, meagre as such education may be, as others of their own class in life who at the time of leaving school have not actually decided on a profession. So far as general education is concerned, the parents of young gentlemen intended for the Army have had their sons instructed on lines calculated to satisfy the requirements of the syllabus for the entrance examination and so far successful candidates have passed the test exacted from them. If this test is not sufficiently searching, and does not ensure that a candidate has received a good general education, then we must blame the system of elementary and secondary education in this country, and more particularly the curriculum of study at our public schools where the sons of the upper classes are supposed to receive the education of a gentleman.

What is to be done under the circumstances it is impossible to say, for with ordinary duties in a regiment to attend to it is difficult to see how young men of twenty and upwards can settle down to study the elementary subjects of education which should have been instilled into them when young boys at school, before their parents had even decided as to their future profession. The authorities have consequently by no means an easy problem to solve, seeing that they have determined that none but those who posses a sound general education need in in future hope to obtain a commission. No doubt many of the officers who have been commissioned without any educational test being required of them will find themselves so handicapped that their fate will sooner or later be compulsory retirement. We certainly sympathise with the majority of those who thus entered the Army at a time of national emergency. At the same time we devoutly hope that another class who have been given commissions, without much inquiry being made as to their character and antecedents, may be got rid of with the least possible delay Several of these "undesirables" have of late been disgusting in the law and police courts in a way calculated to lower the good name of a noble profession.

The flow of applications for resignation has already begun. Mr. Brodrick stated in the House of Commons last week that since the conclusion of peace sixty-five officers have applied to be allowed to send in their papers. This is at the rate of more than one a day, and is only the beginning of what has been long foreseen. No indication has as yet been made by the authorities that there is to be any improvement in the pay of the junior officers. We have repeatedly pointed out that if this matter is not taken in hand at once the services of many promising young fellows will be lost to the Army for ever. The troops are only just beginning to be sent home, and yet within eight weeks of the signing of peace the considerable number of officers mentioned have applied to be relieved from duty. It will not be long before the War Office will be besieged with further applications. How is it proposed to fill the vacancies caused by these resignations? Are any officers on the Reserve who have come forward to serve during the emergency, to be allowed the option of returning to the active list? If so, very few will do so unless they are treated properly. The behaviour towards them during the time they have been "out" has been so scandalous on the part of the War Office that they will have to be convinced very decidedly that common justice and fairness will be their portion before they elect to serve again. If they are offered re-employment permanently, let it be distinctly understood that the present preposterous regulation which condemns them to be degraded to the lowest place of the rank in which they formerly served shall be abolished. In fact the whole of the unjust arrangements which are now in force will require reforming if Mr. Brodrick expects to obtain the services of Reserve officers. These regulations were made at a time when such a contingency as the Boer War was never thought of and there is no one who has a good word for them.

A correspondent, writing to the "Times" over the signature "Polites," finds serious fault with the failure of the managers of the South African field canteens to make sufficient profit. The sum shown is £400,000, which, according to his calculation, should have been half as much again. His figures may be perfectly correct and we do not propose to answer this part of his letter, although it must be obvious to the unprejudiced mind that the profits on canteens managed in the field cannot be estimated on the conditions that obtain in camp and garrison in time of peace. What we do complain of, and most emphatically, is, that British officers should be condemned as a body for this smaller profit, even if it can be brought home to particular individuals, which, after all, we very much doubt. We protest against the sweeping and unfounded charge made by "Polites," when he asks what has become of the old £200,000 missing. "Has it vanished down the same sink," he asks, "as the quarter of a million which might have been saved at Woolwich Arsenal, but for the fatuous inability of the War Office to comprehend the limitations of the Army officer?" In the first place the wastage at Woolwich occurred under the civilian regime, and the saving was applied when military officers assumed control. As to the "limitations," we may be permitted to point to the phenomenal success of the Army and Navy Stores, which were started originally, and have since been mainly directed, by members of the profession of which "Polites" has so low an opinion.

MR. WILLIAM GORDON SPRIGG, son of the Cape Premier, is now in London. He takes much interest in religious works, and is on a special mission to Europe to attend, as the representative of South Africa, a world's conference of Young Men's Christian Association which will be held at Christiania during the week commencing the 19th inst.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times,* July 13, 1864.

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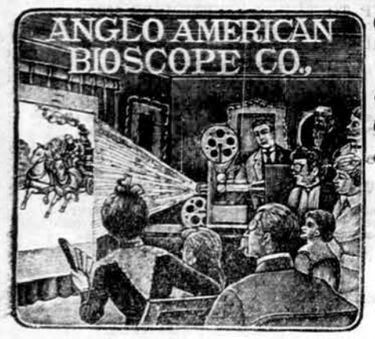

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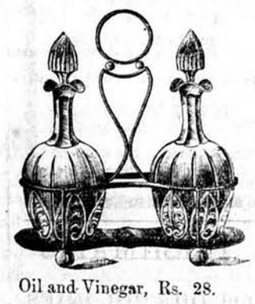
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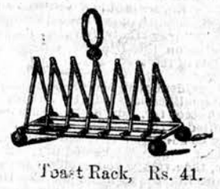
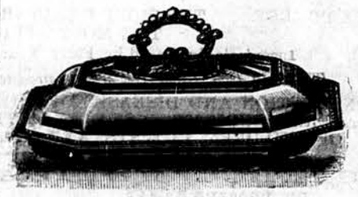
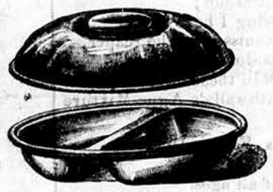

Toast Rack, Rs. 41.


11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.

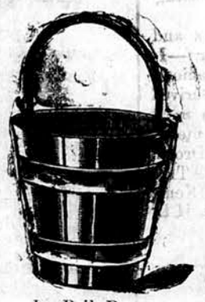

Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 40.

Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.

Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

Pickle Frame, Rs. 16.


Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1½ " " 29

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

Ice Pail, Rs. 10.

Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8.

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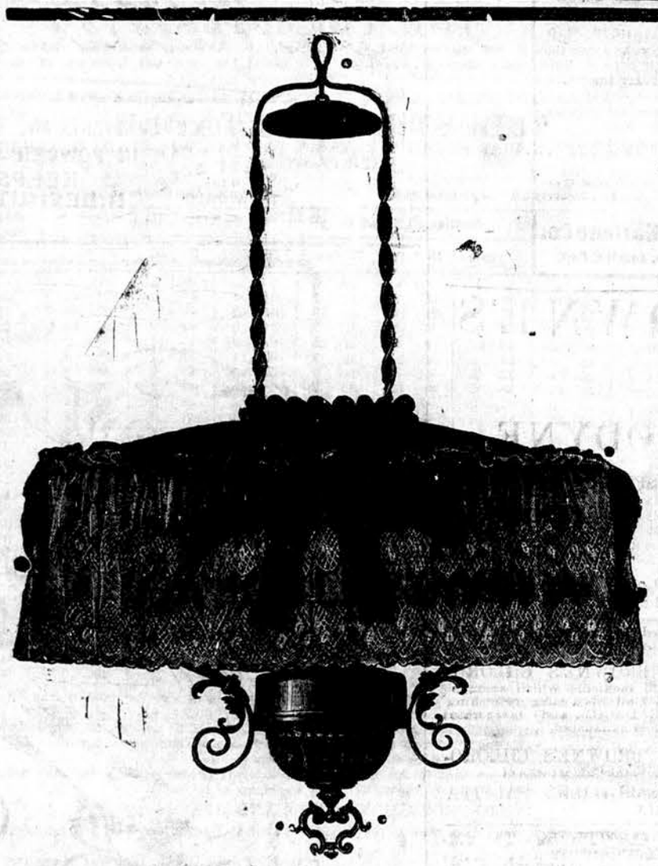

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.: Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co.